

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,696

PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1972

Established 1887

## Hanoi Is Moving Reserve Forces Into S. Vietnam

**SAIGON, Jan. 30.**—Thousands of Hanoi troops, including a reserve division normally held in North Vietnam, are on the move across the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and through southern Laos toward South Vietnam's northern and western frontiers, U.S. military sources said today.

## Peking Scores Nixon Though Visit Is Near

### Attack on President Is Third in Two Days

**PEKING, Jan. 30.**—China today made a fresh attack on President Nixon—only three weeks before the President's scheduled visit to Peking.

The attack, in an article in the People's Daily, Journal of the Chinese Communist Party, came as an advance party was on its way here from the United States to prepare for Mr. Nixon's stay.

It said measures put forward by the President in his recent State of the Union and budget addresses were "nothing but deplorable lies."

The article was signed by "Commentator," indicating that the writer was possibly a top-level party official. It was China's third attack on the President and U.S. policies in two days.

Yesterday, the official New China News Agency said the President's visit-point plan for Indonesia was "a clumsy trick."

Today's article said the United States would suffer a more disastrous defeat in Indochina as long as it persisted in its war of aggression. It added that the continued decline and defeat of U.S. imperialism was inevitable.

In its attack on Mr. Nixon's two "messages," on the State of the Union and the budget, the People's Daily said, "U.S. imperialism is riddled with insuperable contradictions at home and abroad. The measures put forward by Nixon in his messages are nothing but deceitful lies."

Although in these messages Nixon tries to embellish the actual situation of U.S. imperialism with a host of flowery empty phrases, he is still unable to cover up its present multiple crises and daily decline," it said according to UPI.

"At the same time, the two messages show that with its strength not equal to its will, U.S. imperialism still wants to continue to struggle in an attempt to change the situation of its being beset with domestic and external difficulties by strengthening the reactionary rule at home and clinging to aggression and expansion abroad."

UPI said that article pointed out that "the messages put forward an extensive plan for arms expansion."

"This makes it clear that U.S. imperialism intends to keep on suppressing the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of various countries and intensify the armament race with the other superpower in their contention for world hegemony," it said.

Observers here believe China is attempting to show Hanoi, which (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



LONDON—A British soldier makes an arrest during rioting that erupted following a protest rally yesterday.

### In Sulzberger Interview

## Mrs. Meir Says Israel Gave U.S. No Pledge for Phantoms

By C. L. Sulzberger

**JERUSALEM (NYT).**—Israel has not given a commitment to the United States to resume negotiations with its Arab neighbors as an exchange for the recent

promise of further American Phantom jet planes, but it is ready nevertheless to take part again in talks conducted under the auspices of Gunnar V. Jar-

ring, the United Nations' special envoy.

This was made clear by Premier Golda Meir Friday in a lengthy interview. She said there was no "linkage" between the Phantom aircraft that the United States will provide and resumption of the search for an interim solution to open the Suez Canal as a first step on the road to peace.

However, she indicated a belief that it was up to Mr. Jarving to start the negotiating process once more. "At any rate, it doesn't depend on us," she added.

The tone of her statements did not seem to allow much room for diplomatic maneuver. Mrs. Meir categorically refused to consider any suggestion that Egyptian troops might cross to the east bank of the Suez Canal as part of an interim arrangement, calling such an idea "an insult to intelligence."

The premier said she could not consider a formula that did not envision "an unlimited ceasefire" and refused to contemplate the situation that might arise if a breakdown in an interim agreement required that Israel "shoot your way back to the canal again."

Moreover, she noted, "Our fortifications"—which would have been relinquished in any Israeli pullback—by that time will either be blown up or occupied by the Egyptian Army.

Mrs. Meir said that Israel was not seeking to lay down any preconditions for a resumption of talks. But at the same time she asserted that there must be certain fundamental revisions of Israel's borders as they existed before the six-day war of June, 1967.

"The borders of June 4, 1967, cannot be re-established in the peace agreement," she stated.

"We want changes in borders, on all our borders, for security's sake," she went on. After 23 years of conflict and infiltration, she commented, "we have come to the conclusion that these borders were not good. So our

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

## 13 Killed as Troops Break Up Londonderry Catholic March

### Army Asserts It Returned Sniper Fire

**LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Jan. 30.**—Thirteen young men were shot dead and another 15 people—including two women and a soldier—were wounded when shooting broke out between troops and snipers during a civil-rights demonstration here today.

There were immediate charges of "massacre," "mass murder," and "Sharpeville" by civil-rights leaders as the death toll, the worst in local memory, became known. The figures were given by Almagievin Hospital, where the dead and injured were taken from the scene of the shooting in the Catholic Bogside area.

Ivan Cooper, a Londonderry Social Democratic and Labor party member of the Northern Ireland Parliament, who was among those under fire in the Catholic Bogside area, declared, "I was shot at even though I had raised a white flag as I tried to help a wounded man."

"I could see innocent people being shot down. I saw the shots coming from the army."

Another eyewitness, SDLP member William O'Connell, said he saw a detachment of three armored personnel carriers drive up Rossville Street.

"Paratroopers jumped out and started to fire at the people, including people lying on the ground. It was completely indiscriminate," he declared.

The British Army made no immediate statement but planned to do so later in the evening.

The shooting erupted at the end of a march by thousands of people—containing a government ban on processions—in protest against the government's policy of internment suspected terrorists without trial.

The marchers had intended to hold a rally in front of the Guildhall, in central Londonderry, but because of heavy troop concentrations the main body gathered instead at a Bogside street corner.

Some of the marchers, however, continued on the original route and were confronted by soldiers, including paratroopers. Eyewitnesses said the marchers began to throw rocks and other missiles at the troops, who replied with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



TAKING COVER are British troops in Londonderry as they came under sniper fire.

### Over Bangladesh Recognition Issue

## Pakistan Quits the Commonwealth

By James P. Sterba

**RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 30.**—Pakistan withdrew from the British Commonwealth today after having been advised that Britain, Australia and New Zealand would recognize Bangladesh.

President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said, however, that Pakistan would maintain bilateral relations with Britain and other members of the Commonwealth.

In London, the British government refused to comment on the Pakistani move except to express regret. The British announcement recognizing the Bangladesh government was expected this week in coordination with similar announcements by the Commonwealth countries.

[Pakistan yesterday broke relations with Cyprus, a Commonwealth nation, and Czechoslovakia, which have recognized Bangladesh.]

### Mild Symbolic Rebuttal

The withdrawal from the Commonwealth was considered here to be a mild, symbolic rebuttal to member nations set to recognize Bangladesh. Mr. Bhutto termed it "an appropriate countermeasure."

It was a move that should allow for continued association with countries which have supplied aid in the past—aid that will be needed in the future to rebuild the country's war-shattered economy.

"We are prepared to have excellent bilateral relations with Britain and other Commonwealth countries," Mr. Bhutto said at a news conference. "We are prepared to expand our bilateral relations."

He urged that the people of Pakistan show no hard feelings toward Britain, and said he had no instructions from Pakistan government radio and television today.

Turning to his minister of communications, he said, "You can even end up with 'God Save the Queen' if you like."

Australia and New Zealand, both Commonwealth members, said they would recognize Bangladesh tomorrow, the president said. As of tomorrow, he added, the high commissioners of Commonwealth countries would become ambassadors.

### Peking Visit Today

Mr. Bhutto said that in his diplomatic talks he had only pleaded for more time before countries recognized Bangladesh and he said the British move was made in "indecent haste."

He added that he had asked Britain to wait until he returned from his three-day visit to China. He leaves for Peking tomorrow morning.

He termed his country's tie with Britain a "love-hate relationship," and while urging his countrymen not to abuse Britain verbally, he managed to get in a few digs in the fine debate style of Oxford, where he received a graduate degree.

"Britain belongs to Europe and is fast returning to Europe," he said, adding that he thought that that was the "rightful position."

"There is admiration for the British people in my country,"

Mr. Bhutto said. "So many of us had our education there. But as a sensitive and self-respecting nation, we would have taken this step."

He said that had it not been for the sacrifices of Pakistani soldiers in the two world wars,

"there may not have been a Commonwealth." He said he and his cabinet had weighed the decision to withdraw and decided: "National honor is more important than pounds, shillings and pence."

The British crown, he added, had been a symbol of free association, but was now associated with military occupation—a reference to Indian troops in Bangladesh.

Yet by simply withdrawing from the Commonwealth, Mr. Bhutto appeared in the eyes of many observers here to be moving publicly closer to writing off the east wing as a part of Pakistan. His announcement today followed one last week that he would not break relations with the Soviet Union, which recognized Bangladesh.

The last country to leave the Commonwealth was South Africa, which opted out in 1961, when it was under heavy attack by Commonwealth governments for its apartheid policies.

**Cambodia Recognition**  
NEW DELHI, Jan. 30 (AP).—Cambodia today announced its decision to recognize Bangladesh.

## Bengalis, Biharis in Battle; Curfew Imposed Near Dacca

**DACCA, Jan. 30.**—An indefinite curfew was ordered in two Dacca suburbs tonight following clashes between Bengalis and Bihari Muslims in which 16 Bengalis are reported to have been killed and more than 50 injured.

No estimate was available of casualties among the Biharis, who have been packed into the suburbs of Mirpur and Mohammadpur for some six weeks fearing reprisals for their role in siding with the Pakistan Army during last year's civil strife.

Indian troops who have been guarding the ghettos were withdrawn today and replaced by soldiers of the Bangladesh Army, formerly members of the East Bengal Regiment in the Pakistan Army.

Gunfire cracked out from the district late into last night and again this evening. Hospital sources said at least six Bengalis had been killed and 55 injured. United Nations sources put the death toll at 14.

Correspondents were prevented by Bengali soldiers today from entering the suburbs where most of the deaths during the day. Earlier the Dacca cable authorities had

refused to transmit press cables on the incidents.

Reports on how the trouble began were confused. Some said the Bengalis had tried to stop a Bihari march. Biharis said the fighting started when they resisted gangs of Bengali looters.

According to another version Bengali families were moving back to homes evacuated during the Pakistan military regime and they were shot at by Biharis.

The population of the two districts is believed swollen almost to half a million by the influx of Biharis from other parts of Bangladesh.

The Muslim Biharis came to what was then East Pakistan from India at the time of the partition in 1947. Most now want to leave the country either for their old homes in India or for West Pakistan.

"Now the Indian Army has left us to our fate," said a Bihari stranded outside Mohammadpur. "Now there is nothing to stop the Bengalis from killing us all."

In another development, Sheikh Mujib today accepted a ceremonial surrender of arms here by groups of the Mukti Bahini (Bengal liberation forces) one day before an official deadline, the Press Trust of India reported. The report did not say how many of the Mukti Bahini took part.

**Return of Refugees**  
CALCUTTA, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The number of refugees from East Pakistan that have returned to their homeland today was approaching two thirds of the total of 9.7 million that have been sheltered in India. C. I. Deb, deputy secretary of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, said yesterday.

## Trudeau Reshuffles Cabinet; Believed Pre-Election Move

**OTTAWA, Jan. 30.**—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has announced the biggest cabinet reshuffle since his government took office in 1968.

Mr. Trudeau, speaking at a news conference on Friday, announced a total of 10 changes in his cabinet, apparently a reorganization to prepare for the elections expected later this year.

He said Justice Minister John Turner would take over as minister of finance and Edgar J. Benson would become minister of national defense. Both have been

with the Trudeau government since 1968.

The other changes were:

• Bryce MacKasey, labor minister since 1968, was named minister of manpower and immigration. He remained responsible for the unemployment insurance commission, however.

• Donald MacDonald, named defense minister in 1970, was named minister of energy, mines and resources, replacing J. J. Greene, who Mr. Trudeau said resigned because of poor health.

• Otto Lang, minister of manpower and immigration since 1970, was named minister of justice, replacing Mr. Turner.

• Arthur Laing, minister of public works since 1968, was named minister of veterans affairs. He has announced his intention not to run in the next election.

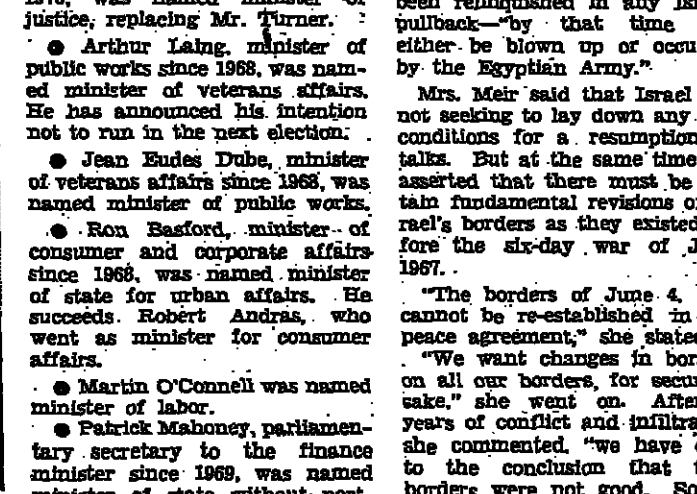
• Jean Rudes Dube, minister of veterans affairs since 1968, was named minister of public works, replacing Mr. Laing.

• Ron Bedford, minister of consumer and corporate affairs since 1968, was named minister of state for urban affairs. He succeeds Robert Andras, who went as minister for consumer affairs.

• Martin O'Connell was named minister of labor.

• Patrick Mahoney, parliamentary secretary to the finance minister since 1969, was named minister of state without portfolio.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Pierre Elliott Trudeau

## Investigations Mushroom in Hughes-Irving Mystery

Author Due Before N.Y. Grand Jury Today

**NEW YORK, Jan. 30.**—As the number of investigations into writer Clifford Irving's contacts with Howard Hughes and two publishing houses mushroomed over the weekend, the controversial author was scheduled to make a formal appearance tomorrow in one of them—a probe by a New York grand jury.

He is due to appear before the Manhattan jury at 10 a.m.

Then, in an investigation announced by U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell himself, the 41-year-old writer is to appear before a federal grand jury which will examine here the possibility of interstate fraud.

Also probing the bizarre case, in which Mr. Irving now admits that his wife cashed \$450,000 worth of checks that the McGraw-Hill book publishers and Time Inc. intended for Mr. Hughes, are the U.S. Postal Sys-

tem, authorities in Switzerland, where Mrs. Irving cashed the checks, and detectives for McGraw-Hill and Time Inc., whose Life magazine was to publish excerpts from the Irving-authored "autobiography" of Mr. Hughes.

The reclusive Mr. Hughes, who denies that he ever met Mr. Irving or authorized a biography by him, has apparently set detectives to work himself to discover the source of Mr. Irving's notes, which have impressed many editors here as authentic-sounding reflections of Mr. Hughes's life and of his manner of speech.

Steris for Hughes Tool Co., the key firm in the billionaire's empire, were investigating on the trail of the checks from the time they were given to Mr. Irving here until they cleared the Swiss Credit Bank, where they were converted

into cash subsequently withdrawn by Mrs. Irving.

In Zurich, police were trying to find safe-deposit boxes in some of the 30 or so other Swiss banks which might now contain the \$500,000, or what remains of it.

The New York grand jury's opening of its inquiry follows intensive questioning of Mr. Irving by the assistant district attorney in charge of the DA's fraud squad. During the quiz, Mr. Irving admitted that his wife was the mysterious blonde who, using the alias of Helga R. Hughes, cashed checks made out for H. R. Hughes, the industrialist.

Mr. Irving is said by sources close to the probe to have told the interrogator that Mrs. Hughes herself had suggested that Mrs. Irving open a Zurich account as

Helga R. Hughes and use it to convert the McGraw-Hill and Life checks to cash.

Mr. Irving is said to have contended that the billionaire, who earlier had asked for the loan of a photograph of Mrs. Irving, returned it to him while giving him a forged Swiss passport made out to Helga R. Hughes.

Mr. Irving is said to claim now that after the checks cleared banks in Zurich and New York, the money was withdrawn from the Helga R. Hughes account in Switzerland and deposited in a bank across the street, where it was invested in growth securities.

The sum is "substantially intact," Mr. Irving is said to contend, although another report has it that he says the funds have dwindled to \$450,000, plus

whatever the securities have added by way of their own growth in value.

The author reportedly said that he thought it was one of the renowned Hughes whims which prompted the billionaire mystery man—last interviewed in person by an accredited journalist in 1957—to plan the transfer of the funds by Mrs. Irving.

Before his admission to the DA's office that Mrs. Irving had used the Helga R. Hughes alias to deposit and convert the checks, Mr. Irving had insisted last week that Mrs. Irving was not the mysterious woman. In fact, he threatened to sue anyone who intimated that she was.

Since his admission, Mr. Irving, who claims he cannot speak because of laryngitis contracted in earlier talks with reporters, has nodded affirmatively when asked if he still believes his 999 pages of notes

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



## Bishop Says 100 Are Held In Rhodesia

### He Reports Africans Jailed Without Trial

SALISBURY, Jan. 30 (UPI).—A Rhodesian African leader said today at least 100 blacks have been arrested by Prime Minister Ian Smith's government within the past several weeks.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa made the claim before the 20-member Pearce Commission, appointed by Britain to test public opinion to the proposed Anglo-Rhodesian settlement.

Bishop Muzorewa said all the detainees were being held without trial. He said he will fly to London next Friday for a 13-day visit to address a rally Feb. 16 on Rhodesia.

The 47-year-old Methodist bishop has emerged as leader of Rhodesia's five million blacks.

**Heads African Council**

The bishop, head of the United Methodist Church here, is chairman of the African National Council, which Mr. Smith's administration says is behind recent clashes between African rioters and police, which left 14 dead.

Political sources said, Mr. Smith has sent British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home a letter saying the delay in sending the commission to Rhodesia and the rioting which coincided with its arrival had stiffened white opposition to the settlement.

Mr. Smith yesterday told the British government a Labor party member of Parliament, David Steel, and a four-man Labor delegation planning to visit Rhodesia will not be permitted entry.

Mr. Smith said in a statement that Mr. Steel had supported terrorist movements in Africa and had intended bringing pamphlets to Rhodesia denouncing the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement terms.

But he said the proposed delegation of both Conservative and Labor MPs who plan to visit Rhodesia to observe the working of the Pearce Commission will be permitted to enter Rhodesia.

**Russia Takes New Steps to Aid Consumer**

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The Soviet government today urged the creation of more restaurants and supermarkets, and called on old-age pensioners and youngsters to join hard-pressed shop assistants in making life easier for the consumer.

A decree in the Communist party newspaper, Pravda, said the state would grant long-term credits to build more self-service stores and city markets where collective farmers sell food at their own prices.

The decree also ordered the construction of more canteens, factories, breweries and soft-drink plants. It asked for the recruitment of young people, pensioners and housewives to help short-staffed department stores, where service is slow.

This was by no means the first time that planners have announced schemes to improve life for the consumer. However, Russia has gone into the 1970s with the declared aim of making life easier for the consumer.

Today's decree also announced the creation of an interdepartmental council for research into consumer demands, and urged more coordination between industry and the distributing organizations.

## Like Finding One's Office 7,000 Miles From Its HQ, UN Has Some Perplexities

By William Borders

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 30 (NYT).—A United Nations secretary scurried along a marble corridor in the huge, crowded conference hall here yesterday morning, carrying some documents and a typewriter ribbon imported from New York. Suddenly she stopped, perplexed.

"They've moved the office again. Where is it?" she wailed. "How can I do any work here if they keep moving everything around?"

It turned out that the woman had gone to the wrong floor and her office was still in the room where it had been set up two days ago.

But her distress reflected the difficulties that some of the 130 or so UN staff members here face because of the Security Council's decision to spend a week meeting 7,000 miles away from headquarters.

The council made the move to dramatize the UN's concern for African problems, especially colonialism and racial discrimination.

The diplomats' discussions have concerned Rhodesia, South Africa, and the Portuguese colonies. Yesterday, in weekend recess, many of the diplomats flew off to neighboring Somalia for a one-day visit and sightseeing.

But the major concerns of the staff members have been things like where to put their mimeograph machines, and how to plug in the 48 electrical transformers that they brought along on their chartered jet airplane, so that the high-voltage Ethiopian current would not burn out their typewriters.

"With what we brought from New York we now have about everything we need, although, funny, there are no file cabinets, no drawers," said Francis Bove, gesturing toward a dusty cardboard box in which he had stowed some office equipment, several files and his hat.

Mr. Bove, a Briton, is in charge of the reporters who make up the daily verbatim transcript, men and women like Abraham Weinstein, a New Yorker who has been recording UN debates since 1946.

"The main thing I miss, being here in Africa," Mr. Weinstein said, "is the background material on the subjects being discussed, the resources we have in New York that help us get the words just as a speaker says."

As they do in New York, he and his colleagues tiptoe into the council session here every 10 or 15 minutes to read a block of debate, then hurry out to read it, in one of four languages, to one of the 30 typists down in with them from New York.

## Investigations Mushroom In Hughes-Irving Mystery

(Continued from Page 1)

represented interviews with the real Howard Hughes.

But he has also admitted to the publishers here, sources say, that it is possible that someone posing as Mr. Hughes may have duped him.

The publishers, for their part, think that some embittered Hughes employee, or ex-associate, may have purloined Hughes company biographical data about the billionaire and passed it on to Mr. Irving. Hughes's detectives, and other sleuths, are investigating that possibility.

Two life magazine reporters interviewed Mr. Irving in depth to check his authenticity, and afterwards said they believed his story about believing that he met with Mr. Hughes in various places, ranging from Mexican ruins to a hotel in the Bahamas, where Mr. Hughes lives.

"If Irving was a con man, he was the best either of them had ever met," life magazine editor Ralph Graves writes in the issue dated Feb. 4.

Mr. Graves writes: "We tend to believe that what we have is a genuine manuscript." He says it is still unresolved "whether we ever publish it, how we got it, but we think we've got the real goods."

**Book Delayed**

Like Life, McGraw-Hill has decided to hold off publishing its book, based on a 280,000-word manuscript from which Life was to excerpt 30,000 words for three installments. Life contracted to give \$250,000 to McGraw-Hill for first-serialisation rights, and the book house was said to have arranged other publishing sub-

contracts for a total resale netting \$1 million. Among the other rights were paperback publishing and Book-of-the-Month Club selection, it was said.

In Zurich, a police lieutenant said that on Friday someone identifying himself as Mrs. Irving phoned him and voiced readiness to go there from New York in a few days. Mrs. Edith Irving, 36, a blonde Swiss who is Mr. Irving's fourth wife and mother of two of his three children, resided in seclusion here over the weekend, with Manhattan friends or with others in Connecticut.

In Tulsa, Spain, where the Irvings live, an Irving associate, who reportedly is the only non-Hughes employee to claim to have seen Messrs Hughes and Irving together, said over the weekend that he would refuse to come to New York to take a lie-detector test. The man, Richard Suskind, worked as an investigator for Mr. Irving during research for the manuscript.

In another development, a spokesman for Mr. Hughes said today that the information in Mr. Irving's book may be based on a dossier on Mr. Hughes's life compiled several years ago by his aides.

The spokesman, Richard Hannah, said in a telephone interview from his home in Hollywood that a folder containing several hundred looseleaf pages of information, gleaned from everything ever reported about the eccentric billionaire, might have been made available to Mr. Irving.

"There was enough of a background, a biographical compilation in it," said Mr. Hannah, "so that somebody could take it and make a biography out of it."

## UN Proposal Could Draw British Veto If Strong Language Is Used on Rhodesia

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—African members were reported adamant today that the United Nations Security Council should call for the withdrawal of the Pearce Commission from Rhodesia, despite the threat of a British veto.

The Pearce Commission is testing the acceptability in Rhodesia of the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement terms agreed last November.

Diplomatic sources said Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had suggested privately that any resolution should be phrased in such a way as to avoid a British veto.

Diplomats said the choice of the Council—Somalia, Sudan and Guinea—for the African members was between a strong resolution which would fail and a compromise formula that might draw no more than a British abstention.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik criticized a draft prepared by the three African members as being "too weak," one source said. Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua's reaction was not disclosed.

Consultations among the African members were scheduled for tomorrow, in advance of the fourth meeting of the special session of the council in Addis Ababa. Some informants still did not rule out the possibility of a compromise.

There was a widespread impression in diplomatic circles here that Rhodesian Africans had already rejected the proposed settlement worked out last November between Britain and the white minority regime.

According to some views, Britain would have to seek a new formula, while continuing and strengthening economic sanctions against the breakaway colony.

**Sen. Stevenson, In Dacca, Assails Nixon's Policies**

DACCA, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d strongly condemned President Nixon yesterday for supporting Pakistan against India and Bangladesh.

On a private visit here to look into conditions in this new nation, formerly East Pakistan, the Illinois Democrat characterized brutalities committed by West Pakistani forces as "barbaric of a dimension without any precedent in human history. It defies comprehension."

Describing India in the Indo-Pakistan war as the "liberator of a people seeking freedom and self-determination," Sen. Stevenson said Mr. Nixon's support for Pakistan "must be the most despicable act of any American President."

"The least the United States can do now," he declared, "is to recognize Bangladesh. This would not only be right but realistic."

Sen. Stevenson, who arrived Friday, said he was shocked by the Nixon policy in South Asia that he believed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee should consider investigating the activities of the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan and "the whole process by which this utterly incomprehensible policy was formulated."

A hospital spokesman said all the dead were men in their early twenties.

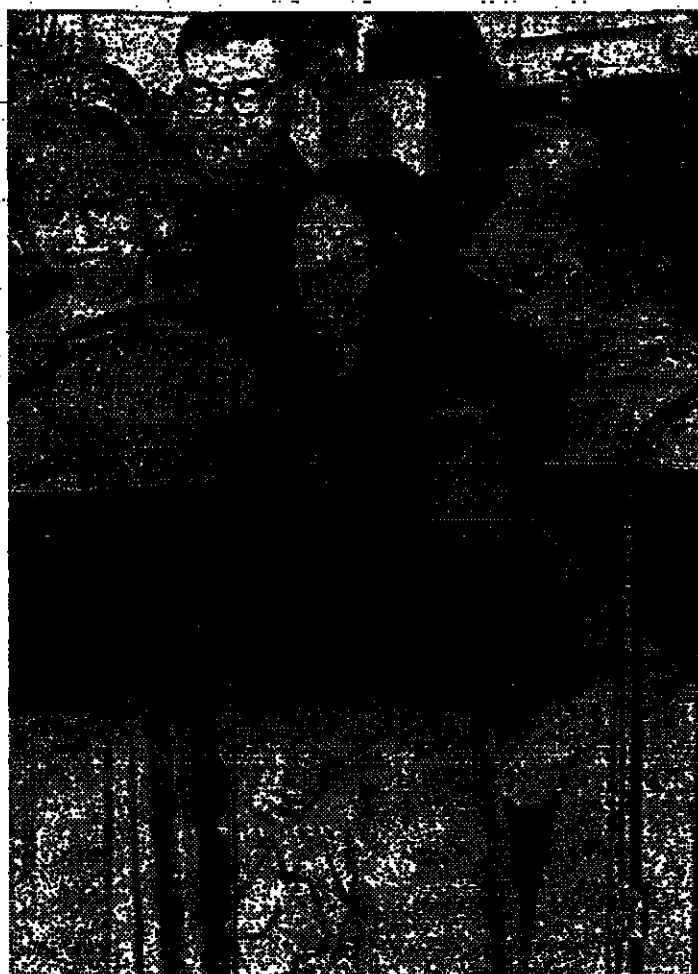
Full details of the shootings were not immediately available but an army spokesman said two of the dead had been sniping at paratrooper "snatch squads" who went into the crowd to seize persons who had been throwing stones.

**Speech Interrupted**

The shooting took place as a Labor peer, Lord Brockway, was about to address the meeting on the Bogside street corner. He was standing with Miss Devlin.

"The firing went on for some time," Lord Brockway said later. "When it stopped, Bernadette told the crowd of about 3,000 to disperse."

Yesterday the Northern Ireland government had stated that today's march would be halted by force if necessary.



PROTEST—Carol Feraci (center) who held up a war protest sign during a White House dinner on Saturday.

## Girl Singer at White House Stuns Fête With War Protest

By Dorothy McCordle

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP).—A 30-year-old Canadian woman denounced the war in Vietnam from a stage in the White House East Room Friday night before an astounded audience that included President and Mrs. Nixon.

The protest occurred at an entertainment following a dinner the Nixons gave for Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt Wallace, co-founders in 1921 of the Reader's Digest and now its co-chairmen, to present them with Medal of Freedom awards.

The woman, Carol Feraci, a member of the chorus line of the Ray Conniff Singers, pulled a sign written on cloth from the top of her dress just before the program began.

The sign read "Stop the Killing." She then stepped forward and addressed the President, who was sitting in the front row just below her.

"President Nixon, stop bombing human beings, animals and vegetation," she said.

"You go to church on Sunday and pray to Jesus Christ. If Jesus Christ was in this room tonight you would not dare to drop another bomb."

"Bless the Berrigans and Daniel Ellsberg."

Everybody in the room sat frozen.

Ray Conniff said to the audience of 150 people: "The opening was as much of a surprise to me as it was to you."

Somebody from the audience shouted: "I think you ought to throw her out."

From all over the room and from the singers on the stage came the cry: "Throw her out!" Mr. Conniff then turned to the singer and said quietly to her: "I think it would be better if you left."

"She turned and left right away. As she was hurrying down the stairs, she was surrounded by reporters who had run out of the room after her."

She said: "I thought that it would make a nationwide impression if our odd-looking girl like myself made this protest on a stage inside the White House."

She has been in the United States for 10 years as a registered alien from her home city of Toronto.

**Lives in Los Angeles**

Her present home is in Los Angeles.

Herbert Klein, the administration's director of communications, said that she would not be arrested. She piped up: "Why should I be arrested? This is a free country."

She was questioned by the Secret Service, but then was escorted to a side door and permitted to go on her way.

After the incident, the program continued, ending with the singing of "God Bless America."

A Protestant rally, planned to coincide with the anti-internment march, was called off because of fears it would lead to trouble.

**Parliament Blames IRA**

In Belfast Northern Ireland Prime Minister Robert Faulkner tonight blamed the outlawed IRA and the organizers of the London-derry march for the shooting.

"Reports are still coming in," he said, "but this much is clear: Today's events illustrate precisely why it was found necessary, with the full support of the British government at Westminster, to impose a general ban on all processions throughout Northern Ireland."

"Only yesterday, the security forces appealed to everyone to observe the law and thus to preserve the peace of this community. In defiance of the law, and in rejection of that appeal, people decided to march."

"Let me say this with great sadness and with great conviction: Those who organized this march must bear a terrible responsibility for having urged people to lawlessness and for having provided the IRA with the opportunity of again bringing death to our streets."

In Belfast, William Cardinal Conway, Catholic Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, said tonight he had asked British Prime Minister Edward Heath for an independent public inquiry into the shooting.

Cardinal Conway said, "I have received a first-hand account from a priest who was present at the scene, and what I have heard is really shocking."

"An impartial and independent public inquiry is immediately called for, and I have telegraphed the British prime minister to this effect."

"Meanwhile, I call upon the whole Catholic community to preserve calm and dignity in the face of this terrible news."

"If an inquiry and independent public inquiry is held, the world will be able to judge what has happened."

In Dublin, Irish Republic Premier Jack Lynch said tonight he was getting in touch immediately with Mr. Heath about the shooting.

"I am stunned and appalled," he said, "that British troops would shoot indiscriminately into a crowd of civilian demonstrators. It was an act unbelievably and savagely inhuman."

A leader of the militant Provisional Wing of the IRA, Rory O'Brady, issued a statement here tonight calling on Mr. Lynch to release Northern Ireland republicans jailed in the republic so they can go back and "help their people in the north."

## Despite Any Emergency

## Withdrawal From Vietnam Is Irreversible, Laird Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today the United States would not send American troops to back South Vietnam in case of a new unforeseen emergency.

"I'd certainly rule that out," he said when questioned on the television program "Issues and Answers."

Mr. Laird said success of President Nixon's Vietnamization program, ending the combat role over to the South Vietnamese, would make such a move unnecessary.

He added that the Vietnamization program also applied to the air arm, but that the U.S. Air Force "will protect Americans as we continue our withdrawal."

Disengagement, he said, "is still our negotiating point. Should the negotiations fail, the Vietnamization program gives us another way out."

In connection with withdrawal from Vietnam, Mr. Laird disclosed that there will be no draft calls in February or March. Only a no-draft for January had been announced previously.

**Explains Higher Budget**

The defense secretary said higher budget requests for his department were necessitated by the need to meet the momentum of Soviet advances in missiles, naval growth and modernization of the Soviet army.

The Soviets, Mr. Laird said, have "a larger number of Polaris-type subs than we have. This momentum, if it continues, puts them in a very strong position."

He set the number of Soviet Polaris-type nuclear submarines at "41 or 42." Mr. Laird did not say how many the United States has, but the reference book "Jane's Fighting Ships" lists the U.S. Navy as having 64 nuclear submarines. The secretary, however, appeared to be limiting his discussion to subs with the capability of firing nuclear missiles.

Mr. Laird said the request for a \$6.3-billion increase in the defense budget—to \$83.4 billion for next year—and for an immediate \$245.8-million supplement to this year's fund was to enable the United States to catch up.

If they are both approved by Congress, he said, "we can speed our underwater long-range missile system by 18 to 20 months." This meant, he said, that the system would be operational in 1977-78 instead of in 1979-80.

**Shanonek Would Meet Nixon**

PARIS, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Killed Cambodia Prince Norodom Shanonek would be ready to meet President Nixon in Peking, according to the French newspaper Le Monde, which interviewed him in the Chinese capital.

The prince said he has not requested such a meeting, but would not refuse to meet Mr. Nixon on "neutral ground."

Prince Shanonek claimed in the interview that China supplies his forces not only with weapons but also with U.S. dollars with which he can buy American weapons from the South Vietnamese military.

**Hanoi Pouring Its Reserves Into Central Highland Buildup**

(Continued from Page 1)

second attempt by sappers to get into the post in the past week.

U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen. William O. Westmoreland, former overall American military commander in Vietnam, conferred today with allied military chiefs at Pleiku, possible objective of a Communist offensive in the highlands.

A U.S. OH-1A "Huey" helicopter was brought down by machine-gun and rocket-fire today eight miles north of Pleiku. The four American crewmen and a South Vietnamese passenger escaped without injury, a spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the South Vietnamese command announced that an official Saigon military radio report of sharp fighting Friday within 10 miles of Saigon's northern western edge was in error, and blamed it on a mixup in information from the field. It said the fighting was 90 miles from Saigon.

Shanonek, an Indonesian, said reports said Communist guerrillas opened fire with mortars and machine guns Friday night on the airport at Luang Prabang, the royal capital of Laos, 135 miles north of the administrative capital, Vientiane.

In Vientiane, the government radio announced today that the city will come under curfew, beginning tomorrow, from midnight to 5 a.m., for an indefinite period.

The curfew, according to official explanation, will insure the security of Vientiane faced with the deteriorating military situation in Laos. It is also aimed at suppressing crime.

In Phnom Penh, meanwhile, the Cambodian government announced the withdrawal of an estimated 65,000 to 70,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops from Cambodian soil is "one of the most important factors that would bring peace to our country."

**WEATHER**

ALBUQUERQUE	12	5	Cloudy
ANCHORAGE <td>-1</td> <td>21</td> <td>Very cloudy</td>	-1	21	Very cloudy
ATLANTA <td>19</td> <td>16</td> <td>Partly cloudy</td>	19	16	Partly cloudy
BALTIMORE <td>19</td> <td>16</td> <td>Partly cloudy</td>	19	16	Partly cloudy
BIRMINGHAM <td>17</td> <td>63</td> <td>Partly cloudy</td>	17	63	Partly cloudy
BOSTON <td>19</td> <td>34</td> <td>Partly cloudy</td>	19	34	Partly cloudy
BUFFALO <td>-1</td> <td>23</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	-1	23	Cloudy
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WICHITA <td>19</td> <td>21</td> <td>Partly cloudy</td>	19	21	Partly cloudy

(U.S. Celsius temperatures shown at 1900 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

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**NEW ADVISER**—Marina Whitman chatting with President Nixon at White House after he appointed her to the Council of Economic Advisers. A member of Federal Reserve Commission, she will fill the seat vacated by former chairman Paul W. McCracken and upon confirmation will be first woman to serve in post.

### Despite American Actions

## Sato Places Japan-U.S. Ties Above Links to Other Nations

By John M. Lee

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Premier Eisaku Sato declared in his annual policy speech yesterday that friendly relations with the United States were still more important for Japan than those with any other country, despite the increased influence of other world powers.

## Italy Seizes 3 In 3-Nation Heroin Probe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—A U.S.-Italian-French investigation has resulted in the arrest at San Remo, Italy, of three persons in the seizure of 55 pounds of pure heroin, John Ingersoll, director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, announced yesterday.

Mr. Ingersoll said it was one of the largest seizures in record in Italy and the heroin had a street value of about \$11 million in the United States.

He said the arrest, which took place Friday, culminated a three-month investigation by U.S. special agents in collaboration with French and Italian police.

The three suspects had transported the heroin from the Marseilles area to San Remo, he said. He said the heroin was destined for the United States.

Arrested were Jacquelin Jacques Meis, 48; Louis Riviere, 46; and Felice Kroil, 38, all of Marseilles.

**8 Arrests in U.S.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Eight persons have been arrested in Honolulu, San Francisco and New York and charged with smuggling \$8 million in heroin into the United States from Thailand, the U.S. Commissioner of Customs, Myles J. Ambrose, announced yesterday.

He said the arrests started with three Malaysians Wednesday in Honolulu after a customs agent spotted suspicious bulges in their clothing.

A search revealed about 4 1/2 pounds of pure heroin taped to each suspect's body in 50 feet of thin clear plastic tubing, he said. He said their bodies were "almost completely wrapped in heroin."

## Muskie Leads Arizona Vote

PHOENIX, Jan. 30 (AP).—Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine captured 38 percent of the delegate support as Arizona Democrats voted in the first ballot-box test of presidential candidates for the 1972 election.

Sen. Muskie won 189 delegates of the 500 at stake. New York City Mayor John Lindsay ran second with 118. Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota won 102 delegates, and 58 delegates were uncommitted.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington had asked their backers to vote uncommitted, but each won a few delegates anyway.

The 500 elected delegates will meet Feb. 12 to select 25 delegates appointed on the basis of this vote. The 25 will represent Arizona at the party's national nominating convention.

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## FBI Trap Ends 12-Hour Drama

## U.S. Skyjacker Shot; Sought Loot, Nixon Talk, Spain Trip

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Air piracy charges have been filed against a man with an international record of crime and mental problems who was shot and wounded by an FBI agent posing as a member of a relief crew for a hijacked Boeing-707 of Trans World Airlines.

Garrett Brock Trapnell, 32, of Miami, was hit in the left hand and left shoulder by one of two FBI men who boarded the hijacked plane at Kennedy Airport here last night.

The FBI agent fired as Trapnell momentarily lowered his 45-caliber automatic pistol. Trapnell was taken to a hospital. Doctors said his condition was fair.

The shooting came more than 12 hours after the hijack began with Trapnell seizing command of the jet while it was on a nonstop flight from Los Angeles to New York.

He sliced open a plaster cast on his arm with a razor blade, pulled out the pistol, grabbed a stewardess and forced his way into the cockpit.

Assured Demands  
What followed was a bizarre, and at times rambling, series of demands. These included freedom for a friend of his, George Faddella, awaiting trial on robbery charges in Dallas, and release of black militant Angela Davis.

Other demands were for \$300,000, a flight to political asylum in Spain and a talk with President Nixon.

After the plane landed at Kennedy, Trapnell released the 35 other passengers, but kept the seven crewmen on board. As the plane was refueled, FBI agents and sharpshooters began working their way into position on the runway.

Trapnell, apparently nervous, made the pilot take off and the jet circled the New York area for more than an hour before landing again.

No Heroes Wanted  
After the second landing, Trapnell outlined his plan. He wanted a relief crew and fuel for a flight to Dallas, where he would pick up Faddella.

He then proposed to return to New York, collect the ransom from TWA and fly on to Spain. Trapnell kept up a running dialogue with the tower and also talked, by radio-telephone hook-

up, with lawyers in Miami and a psychiatrist in Dallas. He warned against any ticks.

"Make sure that's a good crew and there are no heroes among them," he said. FBI officials said later that both agents on the relief crew were licensed pilots capable of flying the jet.

Canadian police said Trapnell was arrested in 1970 on charges of robbing four banks. He was found to be mentally incompetent to stand trial and sent to a psychiatric hospital in Montreal. He escaped in 1971, using a secretary as a hostage.

Police in Miami said Trapnell had been arrested in a jewel robbery in the Bahamas which involved a light plane stolen in Florida.

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Garrett Trapnell, identified as the man who hijacked a TWA jet from Los Angeles to New York.

## Newton Asserts His Panthers Have Put Down Their Guns

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 30 (UPI).—The Black Panther party has put down its guns and is working within the system, party cofounder Huey P. Newton said today.

Interviewed in his \$650-a-month apartment in Oakland, the 29-year-old Panther minister of defense said his party still believes revolution is probably inevitable in the United States and it may be violent.

But for the present, he said, the Panthers will "organize the community" by such possible means as picketing merchants to force them to contribute money or merchandise, and a new national voter registration drive.

He said the Panthers have rejected the "pick-up-the-gun-now" philosophy of a rival faction headed by Eldridge Cleaver, whom Mr. Newton called a "renegade seafarer."

In his first interview since charges against him were dropped last month in the 1967 killing of a policeman, Mr. Newton accused Cleaver of trying to turn the party away from "the original vision" during Mr. Newton's absence in prison or in the courtroom.

"I think we would have had a very strong political base, in Oakland and Berkeley in particular, and in the country if we had stuck to the original strategy," Mr. Newton said.

"Our party is a revolutionary party because we don't support the system. When the people become frustrated, when they can't get anything else within the context of the system, then they call for a whole new principle to operate by. But this is always the climax of things."

He said appeals would be made soon to white-owned businesses which do the bulk of their business with blacks or in black communities.

In the voter registration drive, he said, the party will not officially align itself with any political group but will "encourage people to vote for candidates who are interested in our survival programs, such as the George Jackson Health Clinic."

He said a Cuban boarding party overtook his 57-foot racing yacht, *Pen Duick III*, off Isabella, on Cuba's northern coast last Sunday and ordered him to put into port. He said he and his crew were interrogated for two days while the Cubans searched the vessel inch-by-inch.

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## Dock Strike In U.S. West Hits Canada

## Longshoremen There Shun Diverted Cargo

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Jan. 30 (AP).—The U.S. West Coast dock strike extended to Canada yesterday as Canadian longshoremen refused to handle cargo aboard ships diverted to Vancouver by the strike to the south.

The Canadian boycott followed picketing Friday on the U.S.-Mexico border to stop trucks bringing in cargo from the port of Ensenada in western Mexico.

The Vancouver ban virtually seals the West Coast import of cargo. The flow was already at a standstill at 24 ports in California, Oregon and Washington.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union resumed its dock strike in the United States Jan. 17 after expiration of a federally ordered 90-day cooling-off period. Prior to that the union had been on strike for more than three months.

Talks Resuming  
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Formal negotiations resume tomorrow in the West Coast dock strike while both sides continue to maneuver for outside pressure on the talks.

Harry Bridges, president of the longshoremen's union, and Ed Flynn, president of the Pacific Maritime Association, are scheduled to meet in the association's offices at 2 p.m. tomorrow. It will be the first negotiating session since Jan. 17, when the parties agreed they were hopelessly deadlocked and the strike resumed.

The association, which represents 122 employers, began a lobbying campaign last week in favor of President Nixon's proposed legislation to end the strike by forced arbitration.

Administration officials and West Coast political leaders urged Congress to act quickly on the Nixon proposal.

The union undertook separate negotiations with grain-elevator operators, hoping to reach an agreement which would put pressure on the Pacific Maritime Association. But there was no report of progress in those talks.

2 Russians Onsted  
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Two touring Russian labor officials, accused of being subversive elements, left Costa Rica Friday at the government's request. Presidential press adviser Alvaro Alvarez said the two misrepresented themselves to obtain visas.

637 Belated Weddings  
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Proudly watched by their children, grandchildren and even great-grandchildren, 637 couples were married Friday in a ceremony in a movie theater here. It was sponsored by the Mexican government to help poor couples who cannot afford to get married because of expensive documents required and payments to both the church and a priest.

## Keystone Kops in Michigan Town? Chief Ired by His Men's Accidents

CLINTON TOWNSHIP, Mich., Jan. 30 (UPI).—Police Chief Jack W. Mast has come to the conclusion that some of his officers are accident-prone.

They've been involved in 43 traffic accidents over the last three years—only about six of which caused damage of less than \$100. Six patrol cars were demolished.

"We've had men hit poles in the middle of shopping centers," Chief Mast said.

"We are at the point where we have been rated as a high-risk liability and have been placed in a pool for insurance carriers. I have been advised that if our accident rate continues, we will be dropped by the present insurance carrier."

The chief is setting up a driver's training course for his men.

## U.S. Investigates Saccharin As a Possible Cancer Hazard

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Bladder tumors found in rats fed heavy doses of saccharin have led the Food and Drug Administration to issue regulations treating use of the sweetener at current levels while more tests are conducted.

The FDA raised the possibility Friday that saccharin might be banned from food as a cancer hazard, but emphasized that findings so far were preliminary.

Even if cancer is found when the tumors are checked further, more work will be required to determine whether saccharin caused it, the FDA said.

"If saccharin were found to induce cancer, the law would require it to be banned from food," the FDA said.

Cyclamate Precedent  
Cyclamates were banned Aug. 14, 1970, after similar tests with rats showed bladder tumors.

Charles E. Edwards, the FDA commissioner, said new regulations on saccharin would ensure that no one ingests more than one gram of saccharin daily.

"One gram of saccharin is equal to seven 12-ounce bottles of the standard diet drink," the FDA said. "One gram of saccharin is equal to 60 of the small saccharin tablets. Each tablet is equal to one teaspoon of sugar."

Rats that developed bladder tumors were fed diets of 5 percent saccharin, the FDA said.

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## Rome Orders 42 Rightists To Be Tried

### Unused Anti-Fascist Measure Is Invoked

ROME, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Italian authorities have for the first time invoked a 1962 anti-Fascist law to order the arrest of 42 rightists charged with trying to re-form the banned Fascist party.

The decision, which concludes a long judicial investigation into the "Ordine Nuovo" (New Order) group, comes amid widespread indications and fears of a neo-fascist upsurge in the present confusion of Italian politics.

The 42 rightists, ordered by a Rome magistrate yesterday to stand trial, are all alleged members of "Ordine Nuovo" branches in Rome and other cities. The investigation began in 1970, sparked by press reports that the group was running military-style summer camps at which young men were allegedly trained to use dynamite and sub-machine guns.

Eighteen defendants, charged as organizers of the group, face possible sentences ranging from three to 10 years in prison under the hitherto unused law of 1962.

"Defamatory" They are charged with "having founded, organized and directed 'Ordine Nuovo,' a movement defamatory to democracy and its institutions, based on the exaltation of the principles, symbols and methods proper to the dissolved Fascist party, dedicated to threats and the use of violence as a system of political struggle."

The remaining 24 persons, charged with membership of the group, face possible sentences ranging from two weeks to two years in jail. The Fascist party is banned under Italy's postwar constitution.

## 60 Typhoid Cases In Austrian Province

KLAGENFURT, Austria, Jan. 30 (AP).—Sixty persons—17 fresh cases in less than two days—were reported today under medical care in a typhoid fever epidemic in Austria's Carinthia Province.

Health officials said 80 percent of the persons who took part in a funeral feast in a village last December have been examined so far by doctors in a sweeping check supported by newspapers, radio and television. They added it was reasonably certain that two employees of the inn, near the town of Bleiburg, caused the epidemic. All public gatherings, including Sunday mass, were banned today in Bleiburg.

## Suspected Ex-Chief of Gestapo In Lyons Seeks Bolivia Haven

LA PAZ, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Klaus Altmann, a naturalized Bolivian suspected of being former Gestapo regional chief Klaus Barbie, was placed under police protection in Bolivia yesterday—only hours after France asked neighboring Peru for his arrest pending extradition proceedings.

Police said that Mr. Altmann arrived here Friday night after an arduous 24-hour drive from Lima where he took up residence last October after 20 years in Bolivia as a businessman. He was "invited" to leave Peru after several threats against his life.

### News Blackout On Soviet Ships Seized by U.S.

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 30 (AP).—A federal judge has placed a news blackout on attorneys involved in the dispute over two Soviet ships accused of fishing illegally inside the U.S. 12-mile limit.

U.S. attorney G. Kent Edwards said yesterday that he and James Wasmann, defense attorney, had been ordered by U.S. District Court Judge James Van Der Heydt not to discuss the case with newsmen.

The blackout came amid speculation that the lawyer for the three Soviet fishing fleet officers, who pleaded not guilty Friday, and the U.S. attorney were attempting to reach an out-of-court settlement.

The vessels were taken into custody by the Coast Guard ice-breaker Storrs Jan. 17. One of the ships, the Lamut, attempted to escape from the Storrs but gave up before the U.S. vessel fired a warning shot for which it had been granted authorization.

Both Russian ships are now impounded at the Navy's Adak Island base in the Aleutians. The three Soviet officers remain free in custody of Vice-Consul Albert Androsov of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., who came here to serve as their interpreter.

Officials said the delay was over defining the exact U.S. role in canal talks between Israel and Egypt—whether U.S. diplomats should take an active part in negotiations or confine themselves to acting as go-betweens.

Israel's Premier Golda Meir said in an interview with C. L. Sulzberger of The New York Times on Friday that Israel has been

arrived from Peru hot on Mr. Altmann's heels.

Miss Klarsfeld said she had papers that would prove Mr. Altmann is Barbie, and would shortly contact Bolivian President Hugo Banzer and Interior Minister Mario Ades to show them the documents.

The Gestapo chief in the Lyons area during the Nazi occupation was sentenced to death in absentia by a French military court after World War II for torturing and killing hundreds of French resistance fighters.

Mr. Altmann says he is 56, was a lieutenant in the German Army and never served in the Gestapo. He has repeatedly denied that he is Barbie.

The return of Mr. Altmann to Bolivia followed a statement by French Ambassador Albert Chabon in Lima Friday night that France had asked Peru for the arrest and extradition of the German-born Bolivian.

Bolivian Ambassador Jorge Escobary, who saw Mr. Altmann before he left Lima, said that Bolivia would grant protection to him as a Bolivian citizen. Mr. Altmann's identification as Barbie needs to be duly proved, Mr. Escobary said.

## Israel Delays Over Decision On U.S.-Inspired Canal Talks

JERUSALEM, Jan. 30 (AP).—Israel delayed a decision today on accepting an American peace initiative for talks aimed at reopening the Suez Canal.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban told Israel's weekly cabinet meeting, however, that progress had been made in talks with the U.S. government to clarify the U.S. role in any Suez negotiations.

Mr. Eban said these clarification talks would likely be concluded "in the very near future." Cabinet Secretary Michael Aron said.

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**HAPPY BIRTHDAY**—Prince Abdullah, elder son of Jordan's King Hussein, wearing military uniform on his 10th anniversary Saturday.

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### Berlin Escape Foiled

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (UPI).—East Berlin guards opened fire before dawn yesterday on the American sector border to capture a man trying to escape over the wall.

West Berlin police said they could not see if the refugee was wounded.

He has so far given no indication that he is nearing his goal, and press reports today alleged that the political parties privately favor general elections now.

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Q—One of the ultimate goals of Israeli policy is to get a settlement with fixed frontiers?

A—Exactly. Fixed frontiers which must have two elements: One, a deterrent for further wars and further attacks, and two, they want to try it again, we should be able to defend our borders with as few casualties as possible. This is all of our policy in a nutshell.

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## Excerpts From Interview With Mrs. Meir

JERUSALEM (NYT).—Following are excerpts from an interview, in English, granted by Premier Golda Meir of Israel to C. L. Sulzberger of The New York Times at Mrs. Meir's Jerusalem office.

Question: What territory do you consider necessary for Israel's security?

Answer: If you mean that we should draw a line that we haven't done. We will do that when we get to it. But one basic article in Israeli policy is that the borders of the fourth of June, 1967, cannot be re-established in the peace agreement. There must be changes in the borders. We want changes in borders, on all our borders, for security's sake. So our policy is: We want to negotiate peace treaties with our neighbors on secure, agreed and recognized borders.

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Q—Do you think the next phase, diplomatically speaking, is going to be renewed (UN mediator Gunnar Jarring) talks or some other approach?

A—We have agreed to Jarring talks, and we wanted Dr. Jarring to go on with the talks, and the talks stopped not because we refused to talk. Actually, we were not even talking. There was an exchange of papers. What the Egyptians wanted, and to my sorrow succeeded, was that they were not negotiating with Israel at all, even indirectly. They were negotiating with Dr. Jarring, and we thought we were negotiating with Egypt through the angle of

Q—How do you restart it then?

A—The moment that Dr. Jarring will say, now I have the position of the Egyptians and I have the position of the Israelis. Now we can negotiate.

Q—It depends on him to put the negotiations into motion again?

A—So we think. At any rate it doesn't depend on us. We did not say, "Oh, since Sadat says that we must go back to the fourth of June borders, we don't talk." We didn't say that. It is perfectly legitimate for Sadat to want anything of us. But it is just as legitimate for us not to accept his idea. But we are prepared to negotiate. We don't ask Sadat to recognize our position; we agree to our position before negotiations have to agree to something which you do not agree to, which has to be negotiated.

Q—So, in other words, Dr. Jarring this afternoon could start things moving?

A—As far as we are concerned, yes.

Q—This is a very important point. It is not generally understood in the world.

Overshadowed Point

A: We have been making this point all the time. There is another thing, which of course is overshadowed by the question of the borders. It is accepted in the world that the Egyptians say "yes" to Dr. Jarring's letter. Let me be fair. Sadat did say "yes" to everything in Dr. Jarring's letter and Israel said "yes." Israel didn't say "no," and Sadat didn't say "yes." On the point of giving a prior commitment we said "no" and we said our position is that we don't go back to the fourth of June borders. We want to negotiate. We don't ask Sadat to accept that. This is exactly the point that has to be negotiated among the three.

Q: Are there any conditions under which you would envisage, an interim agreement, Egyptian troops east of the canal?

A: No. This is not a peace agreement. This is a means, as we see it, to stop shooting and create an atmosphere for peace negotiations. You know, the Suez Canal as far as we are concerned could have been opened—we didn't block it. Immediately after the war, the Israeli government said you can re-open the canal. We have nothing against that. Of course, we want also Israeli ships to go through the canal. Sadat came forth and said, "I am prepared to open the canal." We said, "Fine."

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## Issue Is 'Participation'

## Mideast Oil Talks May Alter Economic and Political Map

By Bernard D. Nossiter

GENEVA (WP).—In Jidda, the Saudi Arabian capital, two men are due to begin talks on Tuesday that could drastically reshape the world's economic and political map.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Petroleum Minister, will meet in his office with Frank Jurgens, president of Aramco, the Arabian oil-producing creature of four giant American concerns. They will discuss an imprecise sounding word, "participation." It stands, however, for nothing less than a demand from the oil states of the Middle East to tear up their oil concession agreements and deal themselves in for a share of the ownership in the companies exploiting their one, great resource.

For a starter, the oil nations are demanding at least a 20-percent share. But they also insist on a fixed timetable that would ultimately assure them 51 percent—effective control.

In brief, the oil states—not only in the Middle East but also in Africa, South America and Southeast Asia—have determined to end their role as mere or less passive collectors of royalties on the oil that Western companies extract from their lands and seas. National governments want to become first junior and then senior partners in managing and controlling their most valuable asset.

In Jidda, the resourceful Sheikh Yamani, an elegant man who sports a black moustache and glasses, will speak nominally for the Persian Gulf producers alone—Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Qatar, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi. In fact, he talks for five other nations as well, who are leagued with the Persian Gulf producers in the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. The five are Libya, Nigeria, Venezuela, Indonesia and Algeria. Together, the OPEC nations account for about seven of every eight barrels of oil exported to the non-Communist world.

The Big Eight

Mr. Jurgens, in turn, will nominally speak only for Aramco. But behind him stand Aramco's four parents—Standard Oil (N.J.), Standard of California, Texaco and Mobil. Moreover, alongside this quartet are the other four decisive oil "majors"—Gulf, British Petroleum, Shell (a British and Dutch concern) and the Compagnie Française des Pétroles.

The Big Eight, looked together in an exclusive room at the Jidda Hilton, looked like a group of four. They were all dressed in suits and ties, and they all looked like they were from the same mold. They were all looking at each other, and they were all looking at the camera. They were all looking at the camera. They were all looking at the camera.

Who controls oil, then, plays a central role in any modern economy.

Companies Worried

"This is a very grave situation, very worrying," says an important oil-company executive who, like his fellows in the industry, agreed to talk with this reporter only on condition that he not be named. The executive, an American, makes this argument against participation:

As the concession arrangements stand now, the companies are a buffer between the producing and consuming nations. The companies have only economic, not political interests, and thus can better assure an uninterrupted supply of oil. Once the nations are out in on the ownership, they will be unable to resist demands from their own people or more radical brethren like Libya to use oil as a political weapon, to cut the supply when a Western government offends them by, for example, supporting Israel. Participation in short, means politicalizing oil.

Indeed, last November, President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr of Iraq spoke in just those terms. The strategic aim of the revolution, he said, "should be to liberate fully the country's oil resources from foreign exploitation and control . . . to turn them into an effective instrument in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism."

Threat to Control

Moreover, oil companies say, national control will wreck the industry's price structure and flood the world with oil, thereby reducing profits for both the companies and the host nations. The point here is that the Big Eight oil firms are a cartel, imperfect because they no longer control all the foreign oil, but largely effective. In a variety of ways they carve up the world's

markets among themselves and limit supply to prop up the price. The companies are now saying, in effect, that national ownership will upset this delicate arrangement, that each producing nation will be under strong pressure from its own citizens to step up the flow of its own oil, thereby breaking down the supply discipline that keeps up the price.

Finally, the great international concerns point to the need for new capital investment to enlarge supplies in an "orderly" way to meet future oil demands. The company men argue that investors will be frightened off if Arab and other states move in on ownership, that the investment will simply not be forthcoming.

OPEC is a steadily unimpressed by the political argument, and its leaders even stand it on its head. At the organization's Vienna headquarters, the secretary-general, Nadim Pachachi, a gifted Iraqi, replies: "If we wanted to stop oil to the United States, the lack of participation would not stop us. That is the right of a sovereign state, regardless of whether it owns shares in a company. Look how your government cuts off strategic materials to the Soviet Union without participation. The political weapon is already there. Fifty-one-percent participation won't change it."

At his handsomely furnished Lausanne apartment, Mr. Minister Yamani took up the theme from a different stance. He observed that Algeria has already taken over its oil; that the Iranian concession runs out in 1979 and the shah has said no new one will be granted; that Venezuela is preparing to take over its oil when its concessions expire in 1978; that Libya has nationalized British Petroleum's assets.

"The others," he said, "have to do something, politically speaking, for their own public opinion. We must start quickly on the participation process to assure the companies any participation in the concessions."

For Sheikh Yamani, the alternative is plain: Either the companies sell the governments a share in their concerns or the pressure from within their own countries will force every oil state to nationalize the properties.

May Lose Shirts

"Then the companies will lose their shirts," he says. "They will be nothing but oilfielders"—oil jargon for simple buyers of crude.

The companies themselves are far from single-minded about the principle of ending the governments' "un-according-to-interests." Shell, CFP and Gulf have virtually accepted the notion.

The undecided are said to be Jersey Standard, British Petroleum and Mobil. Only Texaco and California Standard are reported to be insisting that no rewriting of present arrangements take place until their expiration.

Whatever their differences on the principle, the companies are united on their tactic: not to hurry change. They argue that last year's big bargain at Tehran, where the companies agreed to a stiff increase in the royalties they pay the host nations, was supposed to assure five years of "stability."

Even the most outgoing concerns insist that participation should not begin until the Tehran deal runs out at the end of 1976.

On the other side, Sheikh Yamani regards delay over the participation question as politically impossible. He will not spell out the OPEC demands in detail, but he hints that a start on participation, the granting of a minority share, must be made soon and that OPEC expects its 51 percent share within a decade.

Producers' Top Offer

The other great issue is how much the producer governments will pay for their shares. Sheikh Yamani says OPEC has determined to give no more than the net book value of the concessions' assets above the ground. Assume, for example, that Aramco has \$800 million worth of rigs and the like but, after depreciation, values these installations at \$300 million. Then Saudi Arabia would pay only one third of this total, or \$60 million for its 20-percent share.

That kind of arithmetic horrifies the companies. They insist they are entitled to be paid for the loss of their future profits on oil in the ground, profits they expected to reap during the lifetime of their concessions. Since many of the concessions do not run out until the next century—one in Kuwait expires in 2036—the companies are asking a lot of money.

However the lengthy negotiations turn out, it is also clear that consumers in the West can only shudder at what is happening. Even if the two cartels—companies and nations—reach an amicable agreement that assures the supply of oil, both have a vested interest in pushing prices higher and the means to do so.

Deadly Snow in Iran

TEHRAN, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Heavy snow, avalanches and freezing temperatures claimed at least 20 lives and stranded thousands of motorists in Iran during the weekend. Five people froze to death, six hunters were killed in an avalanche, and a family of nine perished when the roof of their house collapsed.



AN UNBEARABLE PROBLEM—Bobby, a 6-year-old bear, likes to drink real Russian vodka, which his master Karl Groner is serving him in picture above. He seems harmless enough, but authorities in Bonn didn't agree, saying that Groner's trailer was not safe enough to hold an animal such as Bobby. So they confiscated him and found him new lodgings in, of all places, the city slaughterhouse. Now he's safe?

## 'Darned Things Everywhere'

## Plastics Found in the Blood In New Environment Worry

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP).—A National Heart and Lung Institute chemist has found chemicals from plastics in the bloodstreams of 86 out of 100 laboratory workers and patients. In his opinion, this is "a fairly typical population group."

He knows of no immediate danger. But like many other scientists and government environmental officials, he is seriously worried about what they call "the completely unknown long-range health effects" of some of the chemicals in the millions of tons of plastics all around us—and by now inside us.

"I know this is going to be a significant future issue," said an official at the White House's Council on Environmental Quality. "It's potentially our next bad one."

A broadcast sponsored by the American Chemical Society cited hard evidence that plasticizers, the softening agents in many plastics and plastic films, "have indeed become a considerable environmental contaminant that enters the body."

ENI Sought in Congress

The current lack of testing of these chemicals for long-range effects is one reason why CQ and Environmental Protection Agency officials are pushing for passage of a Toxic Substances Control Act that got bogged down last year in Congress.

It is one reason why Senate environmentalists, led on this issue by Sen. William B. Spong Jr., D., Va., are proposing an even tougher version that calls for federal approval of every new chemical in any product.

The chemicals found in the 86 human bloodstreams by Dr. George W. A. Milne, at the National Heart Institute are plasticizers known as phthalate esters. They are mainly used in polyvinyl chloride, a common plastic often 30 to 60 percent plasticizer. Polyvinyl chlorides are used to make water bottles, car seat upholstery, floor coverings and hospital and blood bank blood-storage bags and tubing, among other things.

The same plasticizers are used in lesser amounts in some food plastics, including some food wraps. They also are used in some insect repellents and pesticides.

Escape Into Air

The plasticizers in such products apparently are dissolved out by materials such as blood, milk and fats. They also escape into the air.

Much of the sticky film found on the inside of auto windshields is plasticizer that has escaped from vinyl car upholstery. The same plasticizers are inhaled by anyone in the car.

"The darned things are everywhere," says Dr. Richard Schreiber, director of the U.S. Fish Fisheries Laboratory at Columbia, Mo.

The amounts found by Dr. Milne in his subjects' bloodstreams are from 10 to 30 parts per million of blood serum. The amount is minuscule, but an even smaller amount of a dangerous substance like DDT—five parts per million—is thought to imperil humans.

In recent months: Phthalate plasticizers have been found in the heart muscles of cattle, dogs, rabbits and rats by Dr. Darius Nasir and colleagues at Sinai Hospital, Baltimore. With Barbara Bieri and Dr. Morton Berens of the Agriculture Department research station at Beltsville, Md., they found phthalates in association with mitochondria, the cell components that supply cells with energy. This raises the possibility that the

plastic contaminants could interfere with cell functions. Phthalates have killed embryonic chicken heart cells in culture in tests by Dr. Robert L. Dehaan of the Carnegie Institute in collaboration with Dr. Robert J. Rubin at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health. Dr. Rubin earlier found that such plasticizers were not only excreted by blood from hospital outpatients, but also were slowly metabolized in the liver.

● The same chemicals have been found in "significant" amounts—up to 5.5 parts per million—in commercial catfish ponds in Mississippi, Alabama, and other Southern states. There is no evidence of harm to the fish or their consumers, but the Columbia, Mo., Fish Fisheries Laboratory has inhibited the growth and reproduction of tiny lake creatures—microcrustaceans called daphnia magna—by up to 60 percent by exposing them to phthalate concentrations as low as three parts per billion.

● The same creatures, it was also learned, can concentrate phthalate traces in lake water by up to 13,000 times. Fish commonly feed on such creatures.

● In other Missouri tests, food containing high phthalate levels produced abortions in guinea pigs and caused "large mortalities" in zebra fish. The zebra offspring usually died in a crescent shape, indicating disturbed calcium metabolism.

● High levels of phthalate also produced dead fetuses and birth deformities in rats in tests by Dr. John Artian, director of the University of Tennessee's Materials Science Toxicology Laboratory and one of the nation's leading authorities on plasticizer pollution.

"I'm not worried about pregnant women being exposed to plasticizers," Dr. Artian said. "I'm concerned that if these things are seeping into our bodies, it may have some effect over long periods on our cellular constituents. If we're breathing these things in or getting them through food wrappings or other sources, in 10 or 20 or 30 years will there be a biological effect?"

Phthalates are a very oily solution. Our cell membranes are very oil-like. Consequently, phthalates could get into the membranes and maybe in some way alter them. It might put the cell under added stress, or make its components adhesive so they might not pass through the capillary beds of the lung. This may be a lead to a condition called "shock lung."

"Not Enough Research"

"All I am saying is that perhaps these substances are indeed innocuous, as everyone has believed. But there is not enough research on them. And financial support in this area is practically zero."

Both chemical firms and the Food and Drug Administration agree that no toxic effects whatsoever have been demonstrated in humans.

Plastic makers are seeking ways of chemically binding other chemicals to plasticizers, so the latter could not possibly migrate into the environment. But this goal has not been achieved even in the laboratory for the polyvinyl chloride plastics.

The basic problem, says Dr. Milne, is that up to now most chemicals have been considered innocent unless proved guilty. Now, he said, "I think one should worry about anything that is absorbed from the outside, because that is by definition a pollutant. It may be that some are quite harmless, but I would assume that none is harmless unless proved otherwise."

## On Wheat and Oranges

## U.S. Hopes Break for Trade Will Emerge at EEC Parley

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (AP).—Trade concessions to U.S. farmers may emerge from a two-day meeting of foreign ministers from the Common Market countries that opens tomorrow.

The expected concessions would deal with increased stockpiling of Common Market wheat and reduced tariffs for U.S. oranges.

The United States wants the Common Market countries to stockpile 3.2 million tons of last year's wheat and 3.2 million tons of the coming year's crop. Holding this much wheat off world markets would help dispose of the bumper crop grown in the United States in 1971.

President Nixon's administration is insisting on trade concessions from Japan, Canada and the Common Market before it starts pressing a bill through Congress to devalue the dollar.

The Council of Ministers, chaired by Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, will also draft new offers on trade with Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Portugal, Finland and Iceland.

The United States has objected to plans for free trade in most manufactured goods between the prospective 10 Common Market members and these countries. Since all would continue to charge tariffs against U.S. exports, American trade would suffer.

A first round of talks between the Common Market and these countries was completed in December. That round could not deal with problems on which the six present member countries had failed to agree among themselves, including the method of determining the origin of exports, trade in farm products, and a list of products in which there would not be free trade.

Among such sensitive products are newsprint and nonferrous metals. It will be hard to go on with negotiations unless the six can agree, for instance, on what they want to offer to Finland on newsprint, which makes up half of Finland's exports to the community.

## 7 Spy Rings Said Broken in S. Korea

SEOUL, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The South Korean Army security command announced yesterday that it has recently smashed seven North Korean espionage rings involving nine spies and 14 collaborators in Seoul, Taegu, and the eastern port town of Pusan. The command said the arrested agents included an opposition party official, a university professor, a government official and two local labor union leaders.

## Snowdon Aids Peruvian Boy

LIMA, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A 4-year-old Peruvian boy is to be flown to Britain for a skull operation at the request of Lord Snowdon, husband of Britain's Princess Margaret.

The child, Carlos Alberto Yahar Gallegos, fell from the second floor of a building in the mountain city of Cuzco, in southeastern Peru.

Lord Snowdon, here on a photographic assignment for the Sunday Times of London, heard the cries of bystanders, saw the child, and took him in his car to a local hospital. Later he learned that the boy needed surgery, and asked the British Embassy here to arrange for him to be taken to London.

## Richard Courant, Mathematician, Is Dead at 84

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP).—German-born Dr. Richard Courant, 84, regarded as one of the greatest organizers of mathematical research and teaching in the 20th century, died at New Rochelle Hospital on Thursday. He had been hospitalized since November by a stroke.

At a convocation honoring him on his 70th birthday in 1958, Dr. Niels Bohr, the Nobel laureate in physics, said that "Every physicist is in Dr. Courant's debt for the vast insight he has given us into mathematical methods for comprehending nature and the physical world."

Dr. Courant was born in Lublin, Silesia, and received his doctorate in mathematics at Göttingen. He came to the United States as a Jewish refugee from Hitlerism in the 1930s.

Luis (Zapatero) Guzman

LIMA, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Luis Guzman, 84, a retired Spanish bullfighter who fought under the name of Zapatero, died Friday in Lima where he had lived for many years.

Mr. Guzman, who became a matador in 1918, fought during the so-called golden age of bullfighting in the 1920s when Josecito and Juan Belmonte dominated the art.

Hugh McDermott

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Actor Hugh McDermott, 64, a veteran of the London West End stage, has died. It was announced yesterday.

He appeared in seven productions, which ran for a total of nearly 12 years, including "The Amorous Prawn" and "The Man Who Came to Dinner."

## Paris Aide Urges A Mediterranean Policy by Europe

ATHENS, Jan. 30 (AP).—French Foreign Ministry official Jean de Lipkowski said yesterday the nations of Europe should unite in a common policy to keep the Mediterranean from becoming a "superpower" battleground between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The ministry secretary of state told newsmen that in view of the increased Soviet presence in the Mediterranean "Western Europe should not go closer to the United States."

"The French government," Mr. de Lipkowski said, "feels that the presence of the fleets of the two superpowers in the Mediterranean sea should move the nations of Europe . . . to formulate a common policy."

## Scheel Sees 'New Elements' In Warsaw Pact Declaration

BONN, Jan. 30 (AP).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, in the first official West German comment on the declaration of the Warsaw Pact which met last week in Prague, said it contained new elements.

In a radio interview today, Mr. Scheel said that mention of the balancing of troop reductions was a new element. Also new, Mr. Scheel said, was the "removal of artificial barriers" as a topic for a European security conference.

The removal of these barriers "could mean that one wants to do more for the free exchange of information and ideas and more for the mutual contact of peoples in Europe," he suggested.

Debut '72 Conference

Mr. Scheel doubted, however, that a conference for European security could be held in 1972. Perhaps such a conference could begin next year, he said.

Mr. Scheel also said that the admission of East and West Germany to the United Nations might be considered in 1973. The necessary majority vote in the West German Bundestag (lower house) for UN admissions would come "if a certain amount of the procedures for relations are reached in the negotiations between the two states in Germany," Mr. Scheel said.

The consent of the four powers—Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—must also precede any application for German membership in the United Nations, he added.

## Students, Police Clash In Milan; Dozens Hurt

MILAN, Jan. 30 (AP).—Hundreds of policemen fired tear-gas volleys last night to disperse leftist students who attacked them with firebombs and rocks in a demonstration outside the Milan University campus.

Dozens were reported injured on both sides, and seven youths were arrested. The students were trying to march on the central courthouse after a rally to protest the arrest Friday of one of their leaders. The leader, Mario Capanna, is charged with refusing to reveal what he knows about the manhandling of a student on the campus last month.

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## DEATH NOTICES

HARVEY O. MARTINEAU, 57, died in St. Louis, Missouri, on January 28. He is survived by his widow, Frances A. Martineau, three step-children, his sister, Mrs. M. C. Smith, and his mother, Mrs. Robert Martineau.







**By Dan Morgan**

**Pravo:**

conflict at its most basic  
a foreigner could begin to pre  
one who is right. It would b  
long to generalize that Serb  
and Croats all hate each other

*Journal of Management Education* 30(6)p.789-804  
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By James Goldsborough

# THE TV

### German Effort

At least the phenomenon works in all directions. If the Germans inherited sauce, to their infinite benefit, France can thank German for *vasistas*, the official French word for a transom. I was named when a German general on a visit to France spied one and asked, "Was ist das?" Since the thing had no name in either language it was called and still is, a *vasistas*.

There are also some areas of English in which French words dominate as much as English words dominate the French business world. English culinary terminology, with its *maitre d'*, *la carte*, *table d'hôte*, *à la mode*, *entrée*, *soupe du jour*, *omelette*, *brochette* and *sautés* would be an example. In the fine arts as well, French has deeply enriched English vocabulary.

### Appeal Factors

This English language capacity for adaptation and assimilation, far from limiting it, has made it the most widely used and useful language in the world. For it

The most critical appraisal, however, came from a Mr. Andre Moneton, who said that foreign words should be encouraged into the language. "Such an idea," wrote Mr. Moneton, "seems very desirable to me for it would facilitate the exchange of ideas of products and of cultural values."

"Every foreign word admitted into French," continued Mr. Moneton, "constitutes an element of common language, a kind of anti-Tower of Babel, that will contribute a better understanding and entente among people."



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## The Gaiety of Nations

When David Garrick, the great actor, died, Samuel Johnson wrote that his passing had "eclipsed the gaiety of nations" and "diminished the public stock of harmless pleasure." Nearly two centuries later, the gaiety of nations is seldom evident on the stage or in the press, and the stock of "public" pleasure is usually relegated to the back pages of newspapers—among the comic strips, in the "People" column, and the writings of Art Buchwald and Russell Baker. And even here there is enough additivity, of fact or of comment, to make the reader doubt whether the pleasure is quite harmless.

In this sad state, when the world's news is dominated by ideologies tearing at one another's throats, by the terrors of genocide and the threats of nuclear holocausts, when money is a matter of most solemn public import (as well as of grubby private concern) it comes as a strange kind of relief to follow the interwavings of the Hughes affair.

It has all the inventive tension of an elaborate *roman policier*—the reclusive billionaire whose disembodied voice emerges at unpredictable intervals; the mysterious blonde, (or brunette—take your choice); the much-wandering writer with a home on a Mediterranean isle (wily Odysseus?); corporations of great size and skill at their trades, red-faced at their own startling ineptitudes; palace guards at war around their invisible emperor. But murder is not anticipated, the large sums involved have, for the reader, all the reality of the glittering tin foil in the casket that a stage Monte Christo opens in his lath-and-canvas cave—

and one cannot turn to the back of the book to find the answer to the puzzle.

There has been much solemn discussion of the social utility or social harm implicit in the popularity of the detective story, the novel of suspense. Crime, whether between the covers of a book, within the frame of moving-picture or television screens, or behind the footlights, does not always produce "harmless pleasure." Imitative plane hijackers have caused much anguish; urban revolutionaries and addicts in need of a fix wreak equal havoc on the streets. Cunning fraud can bring unhappiness to the unpublicized many as well as the clamorous few, and the popular tendency to cloak robbery on a large scale (like the British train robbery some years ago) with a kind of Sherwood Forest romanticism is admittedly deplorable.

But to a generation that has known many evils, evils done with the best intentions, deaths and maimings inflicted for the highest motives, there is a curious quality, not innocence, but rather detachment from the uglier realities, about the affair of the Howard Hughes "Autobiography." No great issues (except for those immediately involved) hang on the solution of the mystery; governments and currencies will not fall; it will even be difficult to draw any morals of much import from the case. It will not divert attention from the grimmer issues of the day—but the average citizen, of whatever country, can follow the details with understandable interest and essentially harmless pleasure. A note of wry gaiety has been injected into the tenuity of the nations.

## The Peace Plan

President Nixon's peace plan, as revealed in the world in general and to the American electorate in particular last week in his own special brand of TV spectacular, does represent a significant advance of the American position in the complex negotiating effort to bring an end to the Vietnam war. While Mr. Nixon's dramatic announcement may indeed have been timed to soften up American and world opinion for a massive renewal of aerial bombing in response to the anticipated major Tet offensive on the part of Hanoi, the fact remains that the proposals are substantial enough, and are flexible enough, to warrant more serious exploration from the naturally suspicious enemy than has yet been publicly evidenced.

Mr. Nixon's plan is certainly not foolproof, and it is perfectly clear why the other side has not rushed to accept it. He has not abandoned the Thieu regime, as not only Hanoi but also many of Mr. Nixon's most earnest domestic critics insist must be done before peace can be expected in Indochina; but what he has proposed is a series of steps that could lead to a change of government in South Vietnam through a process in which all shades of opinion—Communist as well as anti-Communist—would have a part, while the fighting came to an end.

But on the political arrangements, the cease-fire, the withdrawal in exchange for prisoners of war, and other issues as well, the Nixon plan clearly leaves room for negotiation. Though the steady withdrawal of American ground troops and the continued failure of Vietnamization place the United States in an increasingly difficult bargaining position, it would be too much to expect Mr. Nixon to come forward with a plan immediately acceptable to Hanoi. What can be expected and now has at last been partially accomplished is a plan that should invite serious response from Hanoi in a forward-moving negotiation.

In fact, the secret Kissinger meetings last year in Paris with Le Duc Tho, member of the North Vietnam Politburo, did much to advance these negotiations by undertaking detailed discussions on a political settlement in South Vietnam, something that Washington had not been willing to talk about with Hanoi alone in the past.

This does not mean that the administration has given up its hope that the Communists ultimately will accept, or at least

negotiate, the detailed terms of a political solution with the Saigon government. Nor have the Communists backed away from their refusal to talk to the Saigon government—even to negotiate its replacement. But, for the first time, there has been a serious exchange about the central issue of the conflict: how power is to be exercised in South Vietnam when the war ends.

Obviously, Washington and Hanoi are poles apart on this issue. But some progress has been made toward closing the gap. The critical divergence has to do with how South Vietnam shall be governed in the transitional period between an agreement—which, in the view of both sides, must include a cease-fire—and the holding of elections.

The Communists propose an interim coalition government made up of one-third of their representatives, one-third of representatives of a new Saigon government without President Thieu and one-third of other factions. But they insist on a veto over the participants they do not name. Essentially, they favor elections that confirm an outcome known in advance and achieved by negotiations. The United States has been proposing a process meaningful to Americans but less so to Vietnamese—elections leading to an unknown outcome.

In the secret conversations, the United States for the first time evidently discussed with Hanoi, without commitment, the composition of the interim coalition government the Communists were proposing. It was clear to Hanoi that the representative "independent" body the United States and Saigon want to run the elections could have powers approaching that of an interim coalition government. Washington evidently is prepared to have equal representation on the commission of the Viet Cong, the Saigon government and third groups chosen jointly by the two chief adversaries.

Hanoi's answer is still awaited on this critical point. Other points of difference between Washington and Hanoi appear to be negotiable, including the terms of American withdrawal and prisoner release.

For the first time in four years of effort the way seems open for serious negotiation of a peace settlement—if both sides are really prepared to accept a political compromise rather than a continued effort to achieve a military victory.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Pompidou's Africa Visit

President Pompidou has lately been accused, both by Communists and by ultra-Gaullists, of "slipping toward Atlanticism" in his foreign policy. Whatever the merits of this accusation in general there is one area of the world where he appears fully

determined to preserve the full heritage of his predecessor, and that is the former colonies of black Africa. Most of these countries remain heavily dependent on France and their rulers cannot afford to let it appear that French support for them is in any danger of weakening.

—From the Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

**PARIS**—Since the unification of the Russian currency with the new gold ruble, Russia seems to be on the right road. As a matter of fact, nothing short of a European war could produce a financial crisis in Russia. The value of the land is advancing steadily, the population of 130 million is increasing at the rate of 2 million a year, and the vast resources of gold, iron and coal are being rapidly developed to insure the country's future.

#### Fifty Years Ago

**WASHINGTON, D.C.**—One hundred persons were killed and probably more than 250 injured when the roof of the Knickerbocker moving-picture theater in the fashionable district of Columbia Road and 18th Street collapsed in the middle of the evening performance last night under the weight of snow which had fallen during the day. After working throughout the night, police, firemen and the Marines had recovered most of the bodies, but the search goes on.



## Muskie on the Stump

By James Reston

**DATONA BEACH, Fla.**—On the scale of popular interests in Florida these days, presidential politics rate fairly low—well behind the weather, health tips, sports, prices, skyjackings, or Disney World.

The Democratic candidates are all over the state and are getting a fairly good play in the papers, and on television, but when you ask voters for their choice, most of them seem surprised, as if it were a silly question.

With more than six weeks to go before the balloting here March 14, Muskie, Humphrey, McGovern, Lindsay and Jackson seem to be trying to cut down the George Wallace vote, and they're all using the same argument.

### Vote Wasted

Wallace, they say, is not going to be nominated by the Democratic party, so why waste your vote? Muskie thinks this appeal is beginning to get over and, since he is the leading challenger, his views on the campaign are perhaps more interesting than most.

He does not sound very hopeful about his chances in Florida. At least he is playing it cool and building an excuse in case he does not win here. There is a good chance, he thinks, that the liberal vote in Florida will be divided four ways, leaving the conservative vote primarily to Wallace, so he is looking beyond Florida, to other states where he thinks the vote will be more representative of the nation, and where he believes his chances are improving steadily.

For example, he expects his old friend, Robert Humphrey, with powerful support from organized labor, Negroes and elderly voters, to do well in Florida, but he also thinks that Humphrey's strength is waning in the big industrial states, such as Pennsylvania, which used to be Humphrey country.

Muskie believes the dominant mood of the country at present is for peace and unity after years of war abroad and turmoil at home, and that this mood tends to favor his candidacy.

He does not claim that he has an enthusiastic popular national following, but only that he has avoided alienating any large bloc of voters, and that he has a better chance of uniting the

Democratic party and holding the center in the electorate as a whole than any of the other challengers.

He notes, for example, that Gov. Milton J. Scahill of Pennsylvania supported him, not because of any personal feeling, but simply because 80 percent of the Democratic county chairman and 70 percent of the Democratic state legislators in Pennsylvania thought he had a better chance to defeat President Nixon than anybody else.

Muskie does not agree with those who say the Indochina war is not a major campaign issue. He claims that he is getting a more enthusiastic response to his simple cry for bringing all the men home, including the POWs, than for anything else.

He is not attacking President Nixon's formula for ending the war—with its support for the Thieu government, internationally supervised elections, the neutralization of all of Indochina, and a cease-fire—though his personal adviser, James Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford, urged him strongly to do so.

Muskie believes President Nixon underestimated the force of the people who want a simple formula of peace-plus-the-POWs. "The President played his big card," Muskie says, "but it is not a winning card, for it is not a complicated peace terms that are not attainable, and thus keeps the war going. Maybe it will take a while for this to be widely understood, but the facts will finally get around, and they won't help Mr. Nixon."

Muskie concedes that the President is dominating the headlines with daily statements out of the White House and the State Department on the new peace formula.

### Talk Not Enough

"But he is trying to talk away the war and the prices and the unemployment," Muskie says, "and that he cannot do."

"There are now serious conditions of our national life—both the war and the economy—and we cannot be removed by argument, no matter how skillful."

The polls tend to be misleading, Muskie says, on these fundamental issues like the war, inflation and budgeting. "The polls measure people's conclusions, but not the

intensity of people's feelings," he observed. "And the intensity of feeling on these issues is likely to increase as the campaign goes on."

Accordingly the senator from Maine is not counting here or elsewhere on any great wave of popular Muskie support to put him over. He is talking very quietly and earnestly about the need for candor and trust, and counting on dissatisfaction with the war, the economy, the environment, and the divisions between the generations, the races and the regions of the country to persuade the electorate that unity and peace require a change in the White House.

He is to the feelings of the majority, they are written all over the staggering deficits recorded in the budget. "The country is due to go \$38.8 billion into the red this year, and \$25.5 billion deeper next year. The main reason is a short-fall in revenue due to an erosion of taxes."

In his budget message, Mr. Nixon himself boasted that changes in the rate schedule put into effect during his administration lowered this year's receipts by \$22 billion. In fact, that claim needs to be shared.

The Democratic Congress approved, and in some cases initiated, the tax cuts. Highly representative Democratic committees

## Do-It-Yourself Nonpeace

By C. L. Sulzberger

**JERUSALEM**—The prospects of peace in the Middle East—never exactly glowing—have been further diminished by the recent India-Pakistan war. The reason for this conclusion is simple.

At no time has Israel been happy to rely on United Nations or international guarantees to prevent another outbreak of fighting. Now, having seen United Nations helplessness again exposed in South Asia, it is determined that any settlement in this area must be self-enforceable.

The phrase used by Mrs. Meir, Israel's recent premier, is "Do it yourself." She declares continuing threats of war and the fact that in between spasms of widespread fighting there has never been true peace, even on a short-term basis. More than anything, she says, she wants "real peace" because of the crushing cost of defense. But it must be on "a do-it-yourself" basis.

For her this means a permanent settlement—whose negotiation she is prepared to start at any moment—leaving Israel with formally recognized frontiers that guarantee its security against attack by any or all its neighbors and with sufficient armed strength to ensure that such borders are efficiently protected.

Without delineating these frontiers, she makes it clear that borders with Egypt, Jordan and Syria must all be changed in

Israel's favor. Israel would insist on retaining Sharm el-Sheikh in the Sinai Peninsula conquered from Egypt, a position dominating entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba and the Israeli port of Elat.

Israel also demands an overall link to Sharm el-Sheikh, in other words control of the eastern Sinai shore. It insists on possession of all Jerusalem and modification of the former frontier with Jordan (now partially occupied by Israeli troops). Finally it wants to hold Syria's former Golan Heights region overlooking the Sea of Galilee.

For Mrs. Meir these are hard-headed military necessities. They would insure this little country's national existence and safeguard it against invasion by some future Arab regime that might replace any government willing to sign a peace treaty at this time. Nevertheless, realistically speaking, it is extremely difficult to imagine any regime in Cairo, Amman or Damascus accepting peace at this price.

Mrs. Meir's tough position has been further hardened by United Nations failure to prevent or halt the India-Pakistan war. She argues that all the Security Council did was debate for a whole week while Indians and Pakistanis killed each other. For her this strikingly reaffirmed that Israel must be in a position to protect itself because no other nation or international body can be relied upon to do so.

She recalls that at no time has the United Nations proven its ability to deter fighting in the Middle East, that only Israel's armed power enabled it to survive successive campaigns. She argues that after the Israeli-French-British Suez war of 1956 (not an Arab aggression) a UN emergency force was stationed at Sharm el-Sheikh to replace UN "observers."

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WASHINGTON.—A startling portrait of the nation emerges from the three basic governmental documents the President has just presented to the Congress. Together, the economic report, the budget and the State of the Union address show a country with a desperate minority and a majority that feels overtaxed.

The result is the progressive political sickness felt in so many different ways by so many of us. And only a very special kind of leadership can cure that sickness.

The evidence of the desperate minority comes with the unemployment figures in the economic message. The jobless total is now at a 6.1 percent figure, which is high. It is falling very slowly. The target set for 1972 is "in the neighborhood of 5 percent by year-end."

That means a good deal more than 5 percent for most of the year, and that means much more than 5 percent for non-whites.

The present unemployment of non-whites is 10.3 percent, which is higher than for any year since 1963. Over 10 percent black unemployment translates into figures of 20 and 30 percent unemployment for blacks in their late teens and mid-20s.

**Searing Problem**  
These unfortunate people, the unemployed black youth, are intimately connected with the most searing national problems. They constitute the overwhelming majority of those hooked on hard drugs. They are at the center of street crime. They cast long shadows over race relations, the quality of education, and the character of the center cities. To call them desperate is no more piece of journalistic rhetoric.

A study of murder in Detroit, cited by Newsweek magazine, shows that "590 of the 678 known or suspected killers were black. A male Negro between 21 and 30 was the most likely victim—and the most likely killer."

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chairmen—Wilbur Mills in the House and Russell Long in the Senate—navigated them through the legislative shoals. Erosion of the tax base has been a highly bipartisan effort. Both parties have been for it because it represents the majority will.

Moreover, this end is not yet. The one striking innovation now being promised by President Nixon involves local property taxes. In the State of the Union, he called these taxes "oppressive and discriminatory." He pledged "revolutionary" change. What he seems to have in mind is a value-added tax, or federal sales levy, which would be used to relieve the property tax burden.

Not to be outdone, most of the Democratic candidates have also prepared a program for easing the pinch of property taxes. David Broder has recently reported from New Hampshire that in that first primary state, at least, property taxes are the big issue.

The majority's itch for easier taxes has dominated much of the national history in the postwar period—certainly in the past six years. "The bulk of citizens—those with incomes running from \$7,500 to \$20,000 a year—have been hostile to public spending. They have opposed candidates who wanted to face up to the costs of cleaning the cities, purifying the environment, and improving the country's health. They have favored candidates who pretended that everything was going smoothly, or that there was some way to solve public problems by private initiatives."

**Kind of Cost**  
As a result, the poor in this country have been increasingly neglected and isolated. They are becoming a kind of caste—an American under-class.

Reversing this drift is not impossible. Relative either to other countries or to the past record of this country, most of us in the middle-income brackets are not highly taxed. Those who are being unfairly treated—for example, the older persons on fixed incomes who are badly hit by rapidly rising property taxes—can easily be helped by special, narrowly targeted relief. The resources for a tax increase that would pay the cost of what needs to be done are easily available.

What has not been available is the appropriate leadership. But the shining line run out on entering to the self-commission of the majority with promises of new tax relief. What the country needs is a call for sacrifice—a pointing up of the immense national gain that can be made if all of us share evenly a slightly heavier load.

The latter had proven helpless to prevent border raids even during periods of nonwar. But, as she points out, in May, 1967, this UNEF was withdrawn on Nasser's demand. Egyptian troops poured into Sinai and this action was followed by the six-day war and Israel's dazzling victory.

The premier acknowledges that the need for Israel to remain heavily armed behind strategically secure frontiers imposes enormous burdens and represents a "tragic situation. However, she insists that international guarantees just don't work, as again demonstrated in North Africa. She emphasizes that Pakistan not only had guarantees under the UN charter, it also had two alliances involving the United States.

### Rely on Itself

Israel has no military pact with any other nation. Therefore, she reasons, if neither Pakistan's alliance nor the United Nations could save it, this vastness of Israel's need to rely upon itself alone. The inability of the UNEF to prevent Egyptian seizure of Sharm el-Sheikh in 1967 and of the Security Council to keep Indian troops out of Pakistan in 1971 demonstrate to her the rightness of her stand.

Mrs. Meir's logic is difficult to refute. Nor does she have any substitute for a "do-it-yourself peace." The trouble is that it is equally difficult to show the Arabs that they must accept settlement on this basis.

If, then, these are Israel's quinquennial terms and not just bargaining positions, one can only foresee continuation of the prevailing condition of neither war nor peace. Both Israel and its neighbors will go on financing immense arms expenditures they can ill afford while the rest of the world worries about when the next explosion will come.

## Portrait of the Nation

By Joseph Kraft

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune, Inc., 21 rue de Valenciennes, Paris-9, France. Tel.: 254-3440. Telex: 24500. Cable: Herald Tribune, Paris. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes in U.S.A. to International Herald Tribune, Inc., 21 rue de Valenciennes, Paris-9, France.







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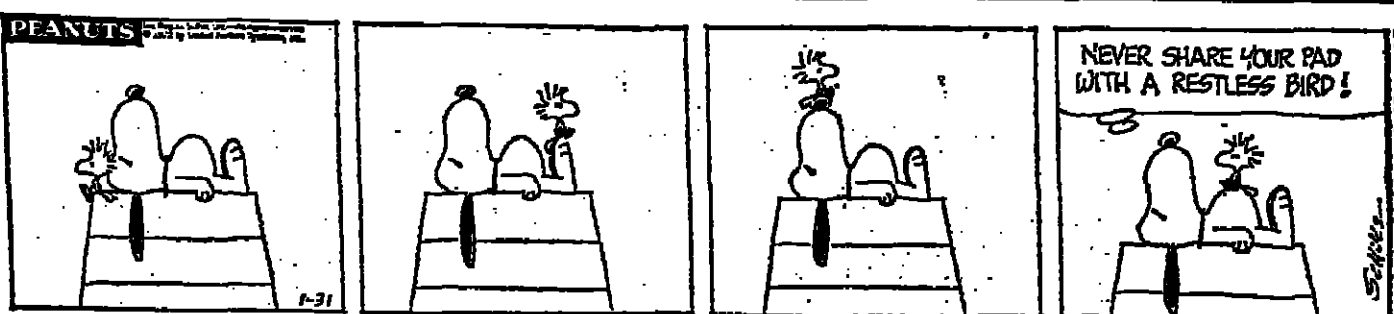
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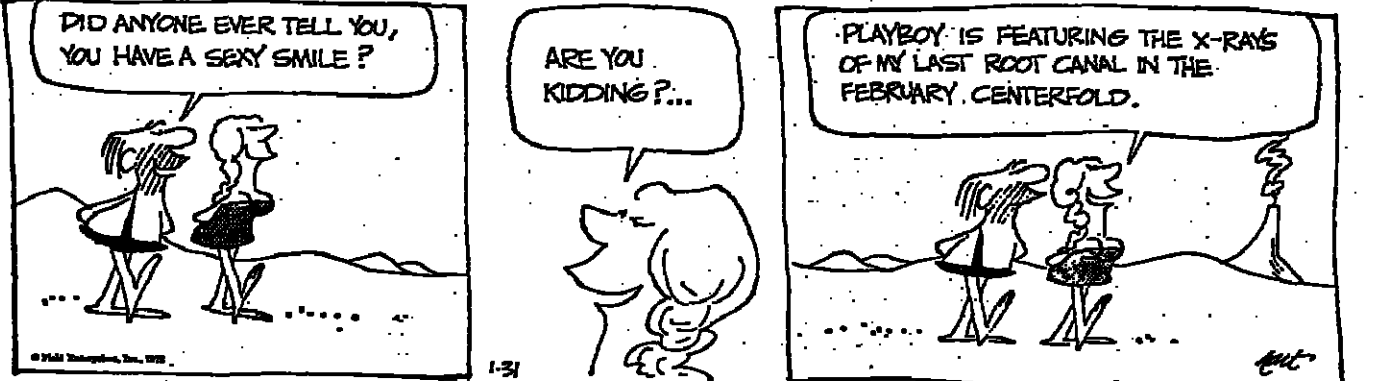
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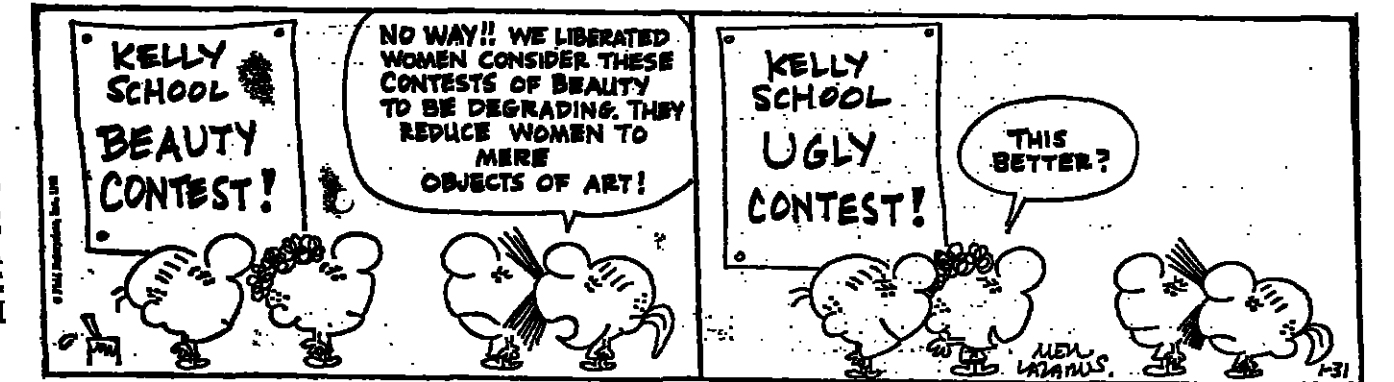
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A beginner learns that 26 high-card points are needed to justify bidding game, but most tournament players heed the rule. They want to be sure to reach game with 26 and are not overly concerned if, in the process, they reach a 25-point game. However, a three-no-trump contract with 25 points can be a bad proposition if intermediate cards are lacking and there is no five-card suit to develop. The diagrammed deal is an example.

Table with 4 columns: NORTH, WEST, SOUTH, EAST (D). It contains card distributions for a bridge deal.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: East South West North Pass 1 Pass 1 North Pass 1 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass Pass.

cards. He rebid one no-trump after his partner's response of one heart, and North raised aggressively to game. For the opening lead West had to choose between the unbid suits. He led the diamond three, and continued in diamonds when South ducked in both hands. Dummy's diamond king won the second trick, a club was led to the king in the closed hand and taken by West's ace. Another diamond lead removed South's ace, and when a low heart was led toward the dummy a crucial point was reached.

With the normal play of the heart ten, West had no prospects of making a trick in the suit, so he popped up with the king. South took this at its face value, and assuming a singleton he led to the heart eight in his hand. West neatly produced the ten, and South's four heart tricks shrank to three. The result was down two.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle: A 10x10 grid containing letters for a word search puzzle.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble word game section with instructions and a grid of letters to be rearranged into words.

BOOKS

THE FRIENDS OF EDDIE COYLE

By George V. Higgins. Knopf. 133 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN deference to the oblique speaking styles of Eddie Coyle and his friends, and because I find myself so utterly in thrall to the mood of George V. Higgins's first novel, "The Friends of Eddie Coyle," let me approach the book's merits somewhat deviously. Not too far into the story, Dave Foley, the cop, parks his car at the Red Coach Grill in Braintree, Mass., goes into the bar, orders a vodka martini on the rocks with a twist, and sits back to watch the evening news on the television set above the bar. "As the waitress arrived with Foley's drink, a black man with heavy-lidded eyes and an accent that made er sounds into or sounds delivered the first story. 'Four gunmen, masked with nylon stockings, made off with an estimated \$97,000 from the First Agricultural and Commercial Bank and Trust Company in Hopkdale this morning,' he said.

Dave Foley and his police department sidekick discuss the effects on a cheese sandwich of mayonnaise (the real kind, "the stuff with eggs in it," not "that salad dressing stuff," which the cheese melts, thereby, it's the mayonnaise that gives it the flavor"), but such touches of trivia are discreetly applied. One feels as if one were reading the transcript of a grand jury hearing or a tape in a planted recorder, but it is art, not life, that revolves the spools.

True, the book is not absolute perfection. For instance, during the holdup described by the aforementioned TV announcer, Sam Partridge the bank official is reminded of a terrifying encounter he once had with a timber rattlesnake. The passage is of a lower order of subtlety than most of the story; it merely makes one's flesh creep. And in some of the middle episodes where Jackie Brown is negotiating the purchase of five M-16 Army rifles for two young radicals, the novel dips from complex to simple irony. Doubtless it will take Mr. Higgins another book or two before he learns to cut his gems to perfect symmetry, and to polish their facets to uniformly "smoothness."

But in the meantime we can rest content enough with this one. Its dialogue eats at one's nerve endings. Its ironies—of a world in which hoods and cops depend on one another to elude their mean livings; or betrayals and double-crosses and loyalties to self-preservation; of the women's liberation movement rearing its head just where it is least expected—these are corrosive enough. The craft with which Higgins controls his reader's comprehension of who is who and doing what to whom makes the book worth reading not only carefully but twice. And the ending is as hard as a set of metal knuckles in the face.

As for Eddie Coyle himself, he's not too bad a guy—no gangster, just a thief, a hijacker, a gun-dealer, a fellow willing to trade a little information to the police in exchange for some help with a rap in New Hampshire. Not stupid; not uncooperative either. He learned his lesson when he made a mistake once and had to be disciplined with a desk drawer kicked shut on his hand. But things don't work out too well for him here. A misunderstanding arises. A little evening on the town ensues. An unpleasant ride in a car concludes his life. With friends like Eddie Coyle's, who needs humanity?

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

Crossword puzzle section with across and down clues and a grid for solving the puzzle.



## Evans Wins Millrose 600



**BOXED IN—Tidalium Pelt**  
**day but afterwards**

**Tidalium F**

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Driver Jean Mary used his whip today to wave goodbye to Uge de May and the rest of the field as it drove Tidalium Peto to its second straight victory in the Prix d'Amérique, Europe's richest and most prestigious trotting race.

Tidalium Peto, a 5-year-old horse, took the lead in the 2,600-meter (about 1 5/8th-mile) race at the Vincennes race track at the final turn coming into the stretch. It was at that point

**Irwin Birdies**

**Of One After**

By Lincoln

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 30 (UPI)—Hale Irwin, a former defensive back at the University of Colorado, played a key role to sink birdies on the last two holes yesterday and take the 54-hole lead in the \$150,000 Open Williams-San Diego Open tournament.

With an incoming 32 for a

along the Pacific Ocean, the 31-year-old professional from Boulder, Colo.; led Paul E. Harnsey, and from Sutton, Mass., by a stroke and Bruce Crampton of Australia by two. Irwin's total was 204.

Irwin, who won his first league circuit tourney on Harbour Town Links in the Heritage Classic at Hilton Head, S.C. last November, broke away on Friday's 36-hole tie for the lead with Crampton and Tokyo profes-

**Deacon Jones**  
**Traded by Rams**  
**To the Chargers**

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Rams tonight announced they had traded their premier defensive end, Deacon Jones, plus two other players to the San Diego Chargers for linebacker Jeff Stagg and three draft choices.

The Chargers received defensive tackle Greg Wojcik and running back Les White. The Rams, in addition to Stagg, a first-round pick from San Diego State, gave No. 2 choice in Tuesday's col-

[illegible][illegible]

Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 2 (Mikita, Korab, D. Hall; Polls, Edwards); Montreal 4, St. Louis 2 (Mahovlich, P. Mahovlich, Connolly, Lapierre); Goals Ken Dryden. Sixth student of season.

No. 8 South Carolina downed Northern Illinois, 72-70; No. 10 North Carolina State beat 10th-ranked Florida State 64-53; Florida Southern, 84-63.

Marquette, trailing 35-31 at half-time, rode the scoring of Jim Chomies and Leroy McNeill to victory over Loyola, 77-66. The lead changed hands twice. McNeill added 19, Marcus Washington's field goal with seven minutes left finally put Marquette into the lead and protected the Warriors' lead until the end of the game.

The East provided the best excitement and thereby won the game. The biggest burst came midway through the final period with the coming of Jim Daniels of Carolina. Warren Jaball of Florida, Dan Issel of Kentucky and two hot-eye testimonials from Pittsburgh's Dan Issel and Philadelphia's Billy Braker. They opened 100-0 and lead into a 118-104 advantage which sufficed.

Issel, the home-state star from

Ball-hawking Louisville's forced Bradley into several turnovers and the Cardinals went on to post their 15th straight victory. Ron Thomas led Louisville with 13 points, including two free throws with 14 seconds left that gave them a four-point cushion.

Robert McAdoo, a 6-5 junior college transfer, scored 20 points for North Carolina, including the last shot of the game, a 22-all tie at 6:40 left in the first half that generated the Tar Heels into a 51-36 half-time lead. Maryland's 6-11 sophomore freshman, Tom McMillen, also scored 20 points.

Southern California lost its third game in four nights as Santa Clara tripped the Trojans. Providence and Seattle also beat Southern Cal during the week. Mike Stewart scored 18 points and collected 16 rebounds for the winners. Joe Mackey led the Trojans with 24 points.

**Minnesota Drops 2**

**CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP).—**The Big Ten joined with the University of Massachusetts today and agreed that two Minnesota basketball players be suspended for the remainder of the season for unsportsmanlike acts in last Tuesday's game against Colorado. Stated the players, gaining him a new refrigerator, television and a four-foot mounted jewel worth, according to the ABA, \$2,000.

The attendance was 15,738, the best in five all-star games, at almost three times as high as the 5,497 fans who attended the league's second all-star game in 1969 at the smaller Convention Center. But there were still some empty seats up high in Freedom Hall last night.

The fans who came, and television fans who watched, a variety of individual talent who normally play together in summer tournaments, not national television. The ABA shows some of the highlights of an ego thing about playing in the major league, some bounding, all grim-faced and exhorting each other with "sou'l" handbakes, against fist. They were all in together, as it were, and sometimes it seemed as if rival players might even exhort themselves to look tough in front of the tube.

The starters were determined by previous vote and the

The Irish, playing their first game of the season, had demoralized the French, who three weeks ago lost to Scotland, 20-9. Ireland scored two tries, the first by scrum half John Madeley in the eighth minute, and the second by Tom Westchester in the half-time whistle from a 19 lead. Fullback Tom Kiernan kicked two penalty goals. Jean-Pierre Lux scored France's only try seconds before the end, and fullback Pierre Villepreux was the extra point. He had added the last three points, as he had added a penalty in the 11th minute.

Allegany 84, Carnegie Mellon 82.  
Corryburgh 81, Rutgers 83.  
Marshall 75, Morris Harvey 80.  
Westminster (Pa.) 80, Wash.-Jeff.  
Colgate 83., Bucknell 82.  
Indiana (Pa.) 77, Clarion 82.  
Strubenville 76, St. Vincent 75.  
Fairfield 71, Boston U. 85.  
Shepherd 82, Baltimore 77.  
W. Va. Tech 77, W. Va. St. 74.  
Dickinson 185, Haverford 73.  
Seton Hall 73, St. Francis (N.Y.).  
Kings (N.Y.) 85, Drew 80.  
St. John's 87, 100, Dartmouth 8  
Wesleyan 83, Amherst 80.  
Connecticut 72, Newcomb 80.

Union (NY) 83, Williams 71.  
 Mansfield St. 88, Ithaca 86.  
 Johns Hopkins 73, Mithunberg 70.  
 Cornell 69, Cornell 53.  
 Penn 82, Princeton 58.  
 La Salle 87, Canisius 78.  
 Yale 79, MIT 58.  
 Tufts St. 84, CORN 58.  
 Glamborn St. 69, PAMC Collages  
 Swarthmore 68, Stevens Tech 68.  
 Syracuse 64, Temple 77 (o'v).

63. North

62. Cincinnati 89, Richmond 80.  
 Ohio Wash. 82, Virginia 82.  
 North Carolina 82, Maryland 79.

61. Florida 58, Florida Southern  
 Fla. A & M 108, Ala. A & M 84.  
 Kentucky 83, LSU 71.  
 Jacksonville 121, West. Packer's 100.  
 Davidson 80, Wake Forest 68.

[illegible]

—The crowd, however, was not so un-  
-Tues-  
-Ohio  
com-  
- by his  
- by  
s, Ron  
- heavy  
State  
with  
-Thom-  
s, Bill

Jordan, a quick 7-foot ro-  
from Western Kentucky, was  
scorer with 24 points in only  
minutes of play.

		Atlantic Division		
		W	L	Pct.
72.	Boston .....	38	18	.687
8.	New York .....	30	21	.588
	Philadelphia .....	22	30	.423

61.	Central Division			
	Baltimore	24	35	490
	Atlanta	20	32	385
	Cleveland	16	35	314
95.	Cincinnati	16	35	314

Chicago	27	16	712
Phoenix	30	24	558
Detroit	18	34	348
Pacific Division			

Omaha State .....	23	20	523
Seattle .....	22	22	523
Houston .....	19	34	528
Portland .....	12	42	522

Friday's totals

For Omaha 112	112
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(inn.) 60.  
 Mary's  
 184. Buffalo 23 (D.  
 7, Kojis 17; E. Smith 23, Gar-  
 Milwaukee 127, Philadelphia

29, Wahl 141.  
Atlanta 124, Detroit 106 (Hud-  
Bellamy 34; Ring 20, Walker  
Boston 122, New York 116 (H  
23, Nelson, White 28; Lucas,  
20, Bradley, DeBuschere 18)

Golden State 105, Portland (Thurmond 27, Mullins 26; WL Grager 18). Warriors have now 14 of their last 18 games.

Baltimore 132, Cincinnati 134

73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Chicago 116, Phoenix 102 (L)  
Sloan 18; Silas 28, Hawkins  
Saturday's Games  
New York 118, Seattle 106

Septist 22. Walt Frasier clinches victory in three-point play with 38 seconds left.

Boston 124, Detroit 119 (Chris White 22; Kinnives 30, Lanier 20).

Cal. 73. Cincinnati 120, Cleveland 1  
shibled 36, T. Van Arsdale 2  
son 28, Carr 25).



